

1,600 FEAR 'BLACK MONDAY' IN JOB PROGRAM CUTBACKS

FOCUS Obligado a Reducir Servicios

By RAUL DAVILA

FOCUS, maybe the best and the largest community service agency for the Spanish community of Newark, will be forced to cut its present services to practically half, as soon as the federal funds cut becomes effective June 30.

The program started as a referral agency in November 1967 with three employees. In six years it has grown rapidly in

services and importance. Its personnel has gone up to 11 and it has turned out to be one of the exemplary social agencies in the city.

From its inception to January of this year, 25,924 persons had received help from the agency. This is an impressive number, since the Spanish population of Newark is made up of 60,000 persons, (45,000 Puerto Ricans, 10,000

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Por RAUL DAVILA

F.O.C.U.S., tal vez la mejor y más grande agencia de servicios comunales hispanos en la ciudad de Newark, se verá obligada a cortar los servicios que rinde al presente, a prácticamente la mitad, al hacerse efectivo el corte de fondos federales en Junio 30.

El Programa, comenzó a funcionar en Noviembre de 1967 como una agencia de referencia,

con un personal de tres empleados. En seis años, ha crecido rápidamente en servicios rendidos y en importancia, teniendo que aumentar su personal a once miembros y convirtiéndose en uno de los programas de servicio social más ejemplares de Newark. Desde sus comienzos hasta Enero de este año, 25,924 personas han recibido ayuda directa de la agencia. Esta es una estadística

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City Losing Health and Poverty Aid

By C. ALAN SIMMS

Will July 2, 1973, the first working day of fiscal year '74, be "Black Monday" for thousands of Newark residents? In light of President Nixon's proposed cutbacks as well as the dismantling of manpower and poverty programs, city agencies and workers are grimly facing this possibility.

Latest estimates show possible losses to the city at \$15 million in manpower funds alone, with approximately 20 federally sponsored programs and 1,600 job slots in the Public Employment Program (PEP) to be abolished.

A study by the Greater Newark Manpower Planning Council indicates that under the Nixon plan for fiscal '74, Newark will receive only 50 per cent of the funding it is receiving in the current fiscal year for manpower training programs.

The PEP program's scheduled closing on June 30 will result in a 30 per cent loss in manpower money in a city with an unemployment rate already at 14 per cent.

In a recent speech before the Senate Subcommittee on Labor, Mayor Gibson stressed the city's dependence on the Public Employment Program. "Every major department of municipal government has PEP employees who are doing their share in increasing that department's capability to provide much needed services to the Newark community," the Mayor told the Senators.

The mayor reported that 25 per cent of all persons working in Newark city government are on the PEP payroll.

Calling the cuts a "concerted effort to destroy community action and people representation," Harry Wheeler, city manpower director, and Peter Curtin, aide to the mayor, say

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Meet the "Newark Now! Singers" — a group of present and former students of West Kinney Junior High School who are on their way to fame. In front of group are, from left, Mrs. Anjanette Ray, director; Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, and Mrs. Gloria Buck, business manager. You can read about the group on Page 4.

AL JEFFRIES PHOTO

Conozca el grupo coral "Newark Now", compuesto por alumnos y ex-alumnos de la Escuela Intermedia West Kinney. Al frente del grupo, de izquierda a derecha, la Sra. Anjanette Ray, directora; el alcalde Kenneth Gibson, y la Sra. Gloria Buck, Administradora. Lea sobre la fama que está alcanzando el grupo en la pag. 4.

No Place Like Home for Frauds

By C. ALAN SIMMS

Each day radio and television advertise home improvement ideas, complete remodeling jobs, and repair work at special rates to the homeowners.

Newspaper ads show attractive aluminum siding, interior design and basement remodeling at apparently reasonable prices. All you have to do is pick the right company.

Many consumers seeking to take advantage of these "special offers" have ended up being the

ones taken advantage of.

The number of these cases has grown so tremendously in recent years that the State Office of Consumer Protection, which has 1,100 complaints on file, rates the home improvement field as number one for fraudulent cases against the consumer.

Why? Frank Dominic, bureau chief for the state agency, says "the rights of the consumer must be spelled out in the contractual agreement prior to his signing it." Otherwise, the

buyer may be helpless.

Dominic gave an example of contractors who install defective material, and then claim to customers that the fault is with the manufacturer and nothing can be done about it.

Vivian McCoy, home improvement investigator for the city of Newark's Consumer

Affairs Project, calls the problem a "total lack of understanding". She says homeowners are entering into contracts without knowledge of the terms and many are signing for work not done.

Workmen often require homeowners to sign "work

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Health Center Opening at Last

After months of delay, the Gladys Dickinson Health Center at 95 7th Ave. is beginning operations.

The center, across from Columbus Homes, will be operated by St. Michael's Hospital under a contract with the city.

Enrollment of neighborhood families for health services began April 2 at the center. No date has been set yet for the actual provision of the services.

The center, named after a deceased neighborhood leader, was built for \$240,000 by Newark's Model Cities program as the first of a planned network of health centers.

It was scheduled to open last July, but the city and the hospital had difficulty working out the agreement.

El Alcalde Kenneth A. Gibson y el Director Ejecutivo del Centro Médico del Hospital St. Michael, Sr. William I. Cornetta, Jr., firmaron el Contrato para la operación y administración del Centro de Salud Gladys E. Dickinson.

Esta facilidad, localizada en el 95 de la Avenida 7a., opuesta a la casa de apartamentos Columbus, será conocida como el Centro de Salud Comunal Gladys E. Dickinson del Hospital.

El día Abril 2 de 1973, el mencionado Centro de Salud hizo su apertura y empezó a matricular residentes locales para servicios de salud.

Inicialmente, se concentrará en el programa de matrícula. El Centro requiere un esfuerzo voluntario de los residentes locales para una matrícula inmediata al programa.

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¿Quién será la reina?
José Lebrón, Presidente del Desfile Estatal Puertorriqueño de Nueva Jersey, alza su copa para brindar por las bellas candidatas al Reinado de la Srta. Puerto Rico de Nueva Jersey que se celebrará en Julio próximo. La ganadora, presidirá esta pintoresca parada anual.

Which one will be queen?
José Lebrón, President of the Puerto Rican Statewide Parade of New Jersey, toasts the beautiful candidates to the Miss Puerto Rico of New Jersey Pageant, to be celebrated on July. The winner will preside over the colorful parade this year.

¡ Brindemos por la Reina!

A Toast to the Queen!



SUMMER AVENUE-ROBERTO CLEMENTE

In its meeting of Tuesday, March 27, 1973, the Newark Board of Education renamed Summer Avenue Elementary School after the late Puerto Rican Baseball player and humanitarian Roberto Clemente.

This is the first time that any school in the city of Newark is named after a Puerto Rican.

The Roberto Clemente Elementary School serves over 1,300 children of which 62 per cent is composed of Puerto Rican and other Hispanic children. This makes it the school with the largest concentration of Spanish-speaking students in the city.

At the Board of Education meeting, which was held at West Kinney Junior High School, Fernando Zambrana, the only Puerto Rican member in the Board, and Jesse Jacob, presented the motion.

En su reunión del pasado Martes 27 de Marzo, la Junta de Educación de la ciudad de Newark decidió cambiar el nombre de la Escuela Elemental de la Avenida Summer por el del fenecido astro del beisbol nacional y filántropo Puertorriqueño Roberto Clemente.

Esta es la primera vez que una escuela de la ciudad de Newark lleva el nombre de un Puertorriqueño.

La Escuela Elemental Roberto Clemente cuenta con unos 1,300 estudiantes, de los cuales un 62 por ciento está compuesto de niños Puertorriqueños y otras nacionalidades hispanas. Esto le convierte en el plantel con la mayor concentración de niños de habla hispana en toda la ciudad.

Durante la reunión de la Junta de Educación, celebrada en la Escuela Intermedia West Kinney, el Sr. Fernando Zambrana, único miembro Puertorriqueño de la Junta, y el Sr. Jesse Jacobs, presentaron la Resolución.

Sign Up for SuNuP '73

Applications for the 1973 Summer Nutrition Program for Newark children, "SuNuP '73" are being accepted in Room B-21 of City Hall until the deadline April 20.

Mrs. Bennetta N. Hall, former project coordinator, said new regulations "tighten eligibility requirements for participating sites and could result in cutting hundreds of needy children from receiving the benefit of nutritious meals."

Last year, the total program cost was \$1,025,478.77. However, the city was able to claim only \$720,583.50 for reimbursement. The regulations require that the city pay in advance 100 per cent of the total program costs, of which 80 per cent will be reimbursed if records maintained by the city and the community sites are complete and accurate and if there are no violations of the regulations. The remaining 20 per cent must be provided by in-kind contributions from the city.

The city is now seeking volunteers to assist in the registration of sites, publicizing the program or assisting the supervision of children. Volunteers, from high school students to senior citizens, should call the Department of Health and Welfare, 733-6430.

FERNANDO ZAMBRANA

Comments upon Schools Crisis

By MONICA ROJAS

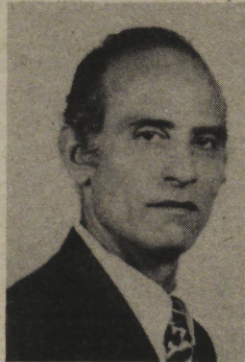
Speaking with Fernando Zambrana, Puerto Rican leader, consultant to the action council of the Urban Coalition and the only member of the Spanish community on the Newark Board of Education, we get a glimpse of what may be the main cause of the problems faced by our public schools.

During an interview, Zambrana declared: "The most overriding problem lies in the educators themselves. Capable instructors no longer want to teach in the metropolitan area, once their struggle to obtain good educational results is frustrated here."

"The experienced professional teacher is running away from Newark. As a result, our classes are being taught—in the majority of cases—by young teachers, fresh from college, who do not have the experience of teaching in a city as full of socio-economic problems as Newark."

"These young teachers," he continued, "come to train and acquire the knowledge needed to deal with the educational,

vocational and social problems of a large, decaying city. But, once they acquire a little experience and become aware of the dangers in this educational environment, they prefer to quit their post and teach in the suburbs. As a result, we are paying them to train in this troublesome educational environment, and not for educating our children."



Zambrana went on: "Only last year, the Board of Education invested the extraordinary amount of \$88 million in salaries. However, our children's reading has not improved, they do not understand mathematics and the discipline continues to disappear."

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Comenta sobre Crisis Escolar

Por MONICA ROJAS

Hablando con Fernando Zambrana, líder Puertorriqueño nacido en Coamo, y en la actualidad, miembro único de la comunidad hispana en la Junta de Educación de Newark, Consultante en el Concilio de Acción de la Coalición Urbana de Newark, y miembro honorario de otras muchas organizaciones comunales, nos damos cuenta de cuáles pueden ser las causas primordiales de los problemas que afrontan las escuelas públicas de la ciudad de Newark.

Al preguntarle qué ha motivado esta crisis, el Sr. Zambrana, muy seguro de su respuesta, nos dice:

"El problema de mayor trascendencia radica en el mismo Profesorado. Ya el profesor capacitado no quiere enseñar en la zona metropolitana, al verse frustrado en su intento por obtener buenos resultados educacionales... El profesional experimentado está huyendo de Newark. Como resultado, nuestras escuelas están siendo

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Four Essex Students Honored

Four Essex County College students will attend senior colleges next fall on scholarships granted by the Ford Foundation under the College Entrance Board.

The award winners, selected on the basis of academic achievement and service to the community, are:

Ruth K. Dickinson, 613 No. 5th St.

Joseph Evans, 350 Chadwick Ave.
Yolanda Natal, 2 Halleck St.
Ruth Elam, 114 Peabody Place.

To be nominated for the scholarship, a student must be a U. S. citizen, and a member of a minority group. In addition, each nominee must be planning to complete a two-year transfer program during the current year.

These Parks Don't Sit Still

If schoolchildren can't get to the park to study nature, then the Essex County Park Commission can bring a bit of the park to them.

The commission has an "Enviro Van," which visits schools from March through November. The van provides a number of learn-by-doing programs, including tests for

pollution, studies of vacant lots and neighborhoods, and closeup looks at visual patterns in nature.

The van is available free to grades four and above. Reservations and questions are handled by the Center for Environmental Studies in Roseland (228-2210).

Joke in Student Paper Isn't Funny to Officials

By KAREN McMANUS
Webster Junior High Student

Webster Junior High School's newspaper, "The New News," was refused distribution by school officials because it contained a joke about sex.

The newspaper contained a column entitled "Dear Gabie." This column is similar to those found in newspapers, such as Doris Blake. There was one letter in the column in which an imaginary woman complained her husband was a "Super-Flop..."

One member of the paper staff stated that she felt the column was "too sophisticated" for a junior high school. Other members of the staff found nothing wrong with the column and thought it was adding color

to the paper.

The editor and writer of the column is Gabriella Magyar. The adviser, Stanley Grujewsky, was not aware of this article in the paper until he was informed by the principal, Russell De Luca. Grujewsky also thought there was nothing wrong with the column, but could see why some people would disagree with it.

There were some 100 copies of the paper run off, but none were distributed, and they were later destroyed. A new issue of the paper, without the column, was printed and distributed a few weeks later.

The paper was formerly a club newspaper established by three students. Because the school had no newspaper, officials at Webster agreed to give it a trial.

Library Gets Newark News Files

Would you like to look at some old newspaper clippings? How about 3½ million of them?

The Newark Public Library has just acquired that many clippings, plus a couple hundred thousand photographs, as a gift from the owners of the defunct Newark News. Included in the collection are most of the articles and pictures that appeared in the newspaper from 1912 until its closing last August.

The collection is too big for

the library, so it's being stored in a warehouse. Material from it can be obtained through the New Jersey reference room on the third floor of the main library at 5 Washington St. (733-7775). There's a one-day wait for delivery of items.

Copies of clippings and pictures can be made at cost. The library already had microfilm of all back issues of the paper.

After the News closed several libraries and universities asked

for the old files, known in newspaper parlance as "morgue." But the newspaper owner, Media General of Richmond, Va., agreed to donate them to the Newark library.

Charles Cummings, supervising librarian of the New Jersey room, said the collection includes 700,000 envelopes full of clippings, arranged by names, places and subjects. There are also 500 index books listing almost every item.

'GOOD HANDS' ARE FULL New Health Director Faces Big Task

By TOM SKINNER

A couple of months ago, when Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson appointed the city's new director of health and welfare, he dropped an apt phrase.

"The health of the people in the City of Newark," he said, "is in good hands with Director Buford."

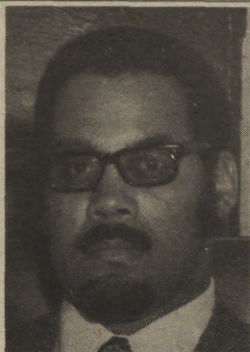
The mayor was referring to 37-year-old James A. Buford, former acting director of the Health and Welfare Department, who was moved into the top position after Bailus Walker resigned last November.

What the mayor did not say, however, is that Director Buford has his hands full administering health and welfare in Newark, where problems in this area are staggering.

Buford's department, with a \$9 million annual budget, is responsible for many health services, including city medical and dental clinics, enforcement of restaurant and food store regulations, and programs to combat tuberculosis, lead poisoning, and other diseases; all inspections for housing violations; control of air pollution, and public assistance for needy people who don't qualify for county welfare.

The department was also in charge of the Ivy Haven Nursing Home, whose recent closing touched off one of several controversies that greeted the new director. There have also been squabbles about a brief crackdown on hot dog vendors and changes in some health projects.

The city has started to move away from the concept of its own clinics in favor of a network of health centers, such as the \$300,000 Gladys Dickinson Center on 7th Avenue. It was



scheduled to open last July, but the city had difficulty arranging for operation and staffing. Buford hopes the center will open within a month.

"I have instituted no basic changes in the administration of this department," Buford said. "All we're trying to do is to run things based on the concept of management by objective."

He explained that the overall objective is to provide a wider range of benefits to people by expanding health, welfare and social services.

The City Council is currently considering a proposal by the Department of Health and Welfare to revamp its entire operation and create a superagency to be called the Department of Human Resources.

Buford said the new agency would cover three major administrative categories—Consumer Protection and Environmental Services, Social Services, and Community Health Services.

"The main purpose of this proposed reorganization," he said, "is to update the quality of services to the community by bringing together and centralizing existing lines of

authority and utilizing to full advantage all available resources.

He also indicated that the proposed agency would provide the basis for introducing a number of new services not presently available to Newarkers.

In March, the Ivy Haven Nursing Home was closed because of serious administrative and patient care deficiencies. Some 180 patients were transferred to other nursing homes, and some 150 employees were terminated or shifted to other city jobs as a result of the closing.

One of Buford's most difficult problems is coping with recent federal cutbacks in the funding of social service programs.

However, he was recently encouraged by HEW's decision to reconsider proposed changes in Title IV-A regulations designed to restrict funds needed to maintain vitally essential programs.

Buford, holder of master's degrees in medical care and health administration, has considerable experience in human resources development, both in the private and public sectors.

Buford, formerly regional director for the University Research Corporation in Washington, D.C., first served as director of Newark's Health Services Development Project last year.

In addition, he has been coordinator for the Mayor's Council on Youth Opportunity in Kansas City; deputy director of Human Resources Corp. in the same city; and a science teacher in the Kansas City school system.

He's married and has one child.



PHOTO BY MAURICE HALL

This was opening tap in servicio inicial del partido de baloncesto entre estudiantes y at Central High School. From maestros de la Escuela Superior left are students Carrie Beamon Central. De izquierda a derecha, las estudiantes Carrie Beamon y Fangel McClain (de espaldas a camera) and teacher Gail Yates. Faculty won, 23-22.

La cámara capta el momento del servicio inicial del partido de baloncesto entre estudiantes y at Central High School. From maestros de la Escuela Superior left are students Carrie Beamon Central. De izquierda a derecha, las estudiantes Carrie Beamon y Fangel McClain (de espaldas a camera) and teacher Gail Yates. Faculty won, 23-22.

African Dancers Formed

By SHARRON BEY

Arts High School Student

A group of talented high school dancers, headed by student director Jacqueline Koonce, have collaborated to form the City-Wide African Dance Troupe.

The participants were accepted by audition in either dancing or playing rhythmic instruments. They possess a wide range of experience and promise.

Members are from various schools: Arts High, Malcolm X Shabazz, Vailsburg, Weequahic,

Clinton Place and Webster Junior High.

Lawrence Hamm (Adhimu Chunga), a member of the Newark Board of Education, is an enthusiastic supporter of the group.

The group was formed for greater cultural unity among young people in the city. Efforts are increasing to combine the African dance and cultural groups into one.

The troupe meets at Arts High every Tuesday and Thursday at 3:30 p.m.

CITY IS CLASSROOM FOR 40 COLLEGIANS

By MARILYN Y. GAYNOR

Forty young people from various colleges and universities along the Eastern seaboard find themselves involved in Newark's city government. They live, work and study here on a fulltime basis. These students came to Newark as interns in the Urban Institute, which opened in February.

Encouraged by the age-old adage of learning by doing, interns apply their skills, imagination and creativity to design new models for solutions of urban problems.

The Urban Institute is a work-study program in the truest sense of the concept. All training is directly related to skills needed in "real-life" situations.

The students' job sites include the Mayor's Policy and

Review Office, Criminal Justice Planning, housing and physical planning and The Newark Public Information Office.

Why are these students attending the Urban Institute?

Calvin McCoy, a student from Rutgers University who works in the Mayor's Policy and Review Office, says he came to get away from the stagnating atmosphere of day school. "I was bored with class work and I had taken all the courses that I felt were relevant for a major in political science last year," he said. "The Urban Institute looks like it will coincide with my plans for a career in urban planning."

Beverly Perry, intern from Livingston College, feels the courses and work assignment have broadened her perspectives on planning.

There are 12 schools participating in the program, including Rutgers, Columbia, MIT, Clark College, Cornell, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania. They also partially finance the operation of the institute. Other funds are supplied by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Rutgers makes all its campus facilities available to all interns and faculty of the Institute.

Mainly through the efforts of Sam Shepherd, director of research and development in the Mayor's Policy and Review Office, and Therman White, a Princeton University graduate, the Urban Institute got off the ground and now operates with these objectives: To broaden the involvement of the academic community with the problems of the city, to develop new policies within the city administration, and to produce change in Newark.

Classes are taught by professors who specialize in such areas as statistics, urban planning and institutional dynamics. To supplement their classroom work, students can gain practical knowledge by working in the field and producing research papers on their experience.

Donald Wallace, intern from

the University of Pennsylvania, says the institute is more than he thought it would be. "It has proven to be really functional. Classes are very informative, doors are open for discussion, and a lot of factual information is being made accessible to interns," he commented.

The acting director of the institute, Jerome C. Harris Jr., feels the institute combines research, planning and experience in the hope of developing alternative policies and solutions to the problems of the city.

"For students, the institute provides a laboratory for the practical application of their talents.... For the city, the program is a place where students can help increase the capacity and delivery of

improved services to residents," Harris said.

Harris is optimistic about the future of Newark and believes the interns are a valuable resource for the city administrators to tap. He says "The students have fresh thoughts; they are aggressive; they have not been conditioned to failure nor beaten from struggle."

Both Harris and Shepherd defined some of the problems that the program has dealt with since its inception. One of the most crucial has been to win acceptance. "It has been a difficult task to get the schools involved to grant full credit to interns for their work in Newark," they said.

Another problem has been

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Vandals Rout CDA

Vandalism has forced Newark's Community Development Administration to give up one of its outposts in the Model Cities area.

The CDA's community organization office at 151 7th Ave. -- in a shopping plaza between Garside St. and Mt. Prospect Ave. -- was closed recently after the plate-glass windows were smashed a second time.

The staff has been shifted temporarily to another office at 598 S. 11th St., and new quarters are being sought in the 7th Ave. area.

CDA officials said they could not explain the attacks, and could not afford to make repeated repairs to the windows.

Track Meets Announced

Lonnie Wright, the assistant superintendent of Recreation and Parks, recently announced that the city will sponsor a series of Youth Development track meets. The first will be held May 5 at Ironbound Recreation Center, 26 St. Charles St.

According to Wright, the track meets will be open to all Newark boys and girls between 8 and 14.

Hollis Rogers, a local high school track star in recent years, has been named the track director of this project.

Those interested in participating in these track events should contact: Lonnie Wright, Department of Recreation and Parks, City Hall, 920 Broad Street, Room 310, Newark, N. J. 07102; Telephone 733-3941.

ACTION NOW

643 • 7171

Here are actual cases from the files of ACTION NOW. Newark's around-the-clock complaint and referral service. ACTION NOW was designed to cut through red tape and make things happen fast when you have complaints about housing, welfare, discrimination, rats, trash, consumer frauds or any other problems. You can call 643-7171 any hour of the day or night, or visit ACTION NOW neighborhood offices at 217 Ferry St., 406 Springfield Ave., 572 Broadway, 979 Bergen St. and 358 South Orange Ave. Rev. Ralph T. Grant is executive director.

A woman whose son has trouble with his balance because of brain damage asked for a lower-floor apartment in the Columbus Homes. But the manager would not move her because of unpaid rent of \$1,800.

The ACTION NOW West Ward staff talked to the housing manager and arranged for the woman to make partial payment on the back rent, and he agreed to move her to a lower floor.

A man from S. 20th Street bought a 1972 station wagon for \$5,959 in cash from a Hillside auto dealer. He had repeated trouble with the car, in spite of several return visits to the dealer. Finally he called ACTION NOW'S South Ward office.

ACTION NOW arranged for a policeman to visit the auto agency with the dissatisfied customer, and the manager agreed to make the necessary repairs.

A woman from Kearny Street told the ACTION NOW office at 572 Broadway her father was threatening to have her gas and electric turned off unless she repaid him the \$60 deposit he had given to Public Service.

ACTION NOW called Public Service, and arranged to have the account transferred from the father to the woman's husband. The company also agreed to let the couple pay the deposit in monthly installments.

An East Ward woman was trying to get transportation for her retarded six-year-old son, who needs special schooling. He attends a school in New York and the N.J. Commission for the Blind pays his tuition. But the County Welfare Board, because of new guidelines, stopped paying \$25 a month for his transportation. The mother took her problem to ACTION NOW at 217 Ferry St.

ACTION NOW called the Commission for the Blind, which agreed to pay the child's transportation.

A man on Summer Avenue bought a living room set from a local store and paid extra to have it stain-proofed. But the couch became stained with water, and the man sent it back. When the couch was sent out again, it looked worse than ever. He took his problem to ACTION NOW at 572 Broadway.

A representative of ACTION NOW went to the store and arranged with the manager to have a new set sent to the customer.

Barking dogs in a restaurant on High Street and stray dogs in the neighborhood were annoying a woman on Crawford Street. She complained to ACTION NOW at 406 Springfield Ave.

ACTION NOW got in touch with the city's dog control bureau, which ordered the restaurant to keep the dog quiet. The bureau also picked up two strays in the area.

IT'S 'NEWARK NOW!'

West Kinney's Soul Singers Give Lift to City

A couple of years ago they were just among the 1,500 students at West Kinney Junior High School.

Now they're becoming celebrities. They perform at schools, colleges and community events throughout the Newark area. They'll be featured soon in *Encore* magazine. And they are even asked for autographs.

They're the "Newark Now! Singers," and they're a torrent of talent and energy.

There are 20 young people, aged 13 to 18, in the troupe. All have been students at West Kinney at various times, and they now attend seven different schools in the city.

The group was formed in 1969 and is directed by Mrs. Anjanette Ray, an English teacher at West Kinney and a former member of Voices, Inc., a black musical and dramatic group. The business manager for the young singers is Mrs. Gloria Buck, a social worker at

the junior high school.

The group was named after Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's election in 1970. "We figured, well, it's Newark now," Mrs. Buck said.

The young singers do a fast-moving show called "Young Soul in Black," with special dance routines and lighting effects. Few audiences of any age can sit still for long when the music starts.

Jacquelyn Slappy, a West Side High 10th grader who acts as mistress of ceremonies, gets everyone chanting with "I Do Believe," based on Cannonball Adderly's "Walking Tall," and later she leads "I Am Somebody," the refrain of Rev. Jesse Jackson of Chicago.

And Jacquetta Harrison, another West Side sophomore, does a spine-tingling rendition of Marvin Gaye's "Holy, Holy." She's only 15 — a fact that some adults found hard to believe recently while watching a videotape of her performance.

A show like this takes a lot of work, and the young people rehearse every Monday and Saturday at West Kinney. But in spite of the work, there's a waiting list to get in. "This keeps the kids on their toes," says Mrs. Ray.

The students all had to audition for the group, and were chosen for their talent. Some have had serious problems in school and at home, and Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Buck try to help them.

"We have counseling every week, and they can call us any time," said Mrs. Buck.

Some members will be graduating from high school in June, and they'll have to leave the group then — despite their protests. But Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Buck want to have openings for younger singers.

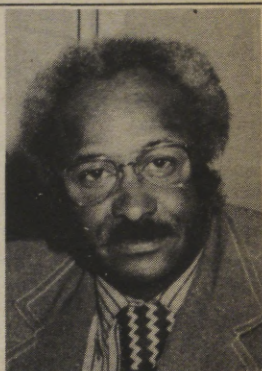
So far this year the group has appeared at Cleveland, 18th Avenue, Quitman Street, Morton Street, Camden Street and Broadway schools, as well as sickle cell anemia benefits in Englewood and at Rutgers, and meetings at the Downtowner Motor Inn and the Boys' Club.

Other members of the group are Verdell Drayton, Janet Norman, Stephanie Watkins, Brenda House, Loretta Brown, Sandra Godbolt, Donna Harp, Pearl Upchurch, Irving and Ira Clark, Clarence Higgs, Jeffrey Gooding, George Hargrove, Kevin Williams, Louis Clark, Carlton Jerido, and Robert Gundy. Sheila Dismuke is stage manager and Janice Smith is assistant.

Mrs. Buck calls them "good will ambassadors," and they certainly are boosting the city's reputation — and its spirits!

Harris Asks Leaders to Seek End to Black-White Clashes

This is the fifth of a series of interviews with members of the Newark City Council.



City Councilman Earl Harris thinks Newark's leaders must help the black and white communities find some way to live together — or the city will be wracked by "continuous confrontation."

"The city can't exist as a black camp against a white camp," says Harris. "We can't resolve these things in the streets, when one guy has a .45 and one has a shotgun."

Harris — the only black at-large member of the council — says Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson "should exert a kind of leadership" and bring all factions together until they reach some kind of understanding.

Harris, a veteran political figure and community activist, was the only winning councilman-at-large candidate on the Gibson ticket in 1970. He has generally supported the mayor against the six-member white majority on the council, although he occasionally blasts the administration.

The councilman said it's premature to discuss his plans for the 1974 election, but he emphasizes he will not be a candidate for mayor. Most observers expect him to seek a second term on the council.

With his sights already on next year, Harris has taken no part in the drive to recall the three white at-large councilmen, Michael Bontempo, Anthony Giuliano and Ralph Villani.

"Realistically and honestly," Harris observes, "May '74 is right around the corner, and money is scarce and becoming scarcer, and it seems foolhardy at this stage of the game to waste money on something that's rather far-fetched."

Harris adds that, while he disagrees with the white majority on most issues, he understands their behavior. "They have a constituency that elected them and paid for their campaigns, and they get telephone calls when things come up," Harris says.

As for his criticism of the administration, Harris declares:

"I think I should be my own man." He has frequently assailed the hiring of out-of-towners for high-level jobs at City Hall, and he has accused Business Administrator Cornelius Bodine of ignoring the council's request for information on the administration's activities.

"I'll always take a staunch posture when it comes down to bringing these guys in from out-of-state," he asserts. "At least someone who lives here shows compassion for the city and is part of its growth or decline. These other guys just use Newark on their resume and grab the first plane out of town."

Like most of his colleagues on the council, Harris thinks crime is the city's biggest problem. "People are living in fear, and I mean *all* people," he insists.

He wants additional policemen hired and the Police Department reorganized so there'll be 300 more men patrolling the streets. He also urges stiff penalties for drug pushers at any level.

The councilman also advocates more housing, and supports construction of Kawaida Towers. "It's met all legal requirements," he says. "I see no reasons for this not to go up."

But in the future, he suggests, it might be wise for the Central Planning Board to "take a reading of sentiments" from any community in which housing is to be built. The board, he says, could arrange meetings between developers and residents, and "In this way, conflict could be avoided."

Rights Workers Honored

Miss Charlotte Adams, a community relations specialist for the Newark Human Rights Commission, has been named "Employee of the Year" by the city agency.

Miss Adams, who has been with the commission two years, was chosen from among 31 employees because of her work performance and helpfulness. She was one of 12 workers who received "Employee of the Month" citations last year.

She assists Daniel W. Blue Jr., the commission director, on general assignments at the City Hall headquarters. Before joining the rights unit, she worked in the nursing home division of the state medicare agency.

She is also on the board of directors of the Institute of Social Relations of the Catholic Archdiocese of Newark, and is a member of the Temporary



Home Placement Committee, which is trying to develop a facility for homeless families. She attended Clark College, and is enrolled at Rutgers.

Citations were also presented by the commission to four other employees, Mrs. Marie Gonzalez, Mrs. Bessie Hicks, Adolfo Noguera and Rev. Harry Spellman.

Off Shelves, into Streets

The Newark Public Library is a lot more than a building full of books.

According to its 1972 annual report, the library is also a service that reaches out to the community through such means as:

- "Roving Reader," a mobile van that provided books and films to 3,000 inner-city residents;
- Book collections in 28 agencies, including drug, youth and senior citizen centers, and antipoverty offices;
- A new storefront branch at

the Model Cities center at 598 S. 11th St., complete with films and story hours;

— A new library at Essex County Youth House, used by 2,658 inmates in its first six months;

— Loans of books to 125 nurseries and day care centers throughout the city.

Library officials said federal cutbacks in Model Cities may prevent the development of additional storefront branches, but they will continue to seek ways to put services into all neighborhoods.

Information

Editorial

GIVING A DAMN

A few months ago a local paper printed an angry letter from a man who lives in the suburbs. He complained that children in Newark throw stones at commuter trains. And he said these children should be reminded that their families are being supported by suburban taxpayers, through various welfare and social programs.

We don't think much of stone-throwing. And we didn't think much of that suburbanite's narrow, nasty letter. But we're afraid he expressed an attitude that is growing at the very highest levels of government. It is the attitude behind many of the threatened cuts in federal programs.

Our train-riding friend had no sympathy for the city. He didn't want to think about why kids in Newark had nothing better to do than stone trains. He didn't want to worry about the kinds of housing or schools these kids may be trapped in. He didn't want to hear why their families couldn't live in his town. No, he was just tired of putting money into the city, and still being disturbed by its troubles.

That seems to be the feeling behind some of the fancy words from the White House and parts of Congress these days. These high officials are tired of worrying about the urban crisis — so tired they want to pretend it's over. They'd rather demolish programs than improve them. They'd rather give people cheap moral advice — about how they ought to solve their own problems — than any real help.

This hardening of the national heart is so tragic that many of us might be tempted to grab a rock and head for the railroad ourselves. But that wouldn't help. Instead, we might better join enlightened public officials in demanding that our nation really save its cities.

As Mayor Gibson told a rally in Washington, we must find out at last whether "this United States of America really gives a damn about its people." It is indeed time to see why this nation cannot provide a life of decency and dignity for every citizen — yes, even for kids who throw rocks at trains in Newark.

DEBE IMPORTARLES

Hace pocos meses un periódico local publicó una carta furiosa de un hombre que vive en los suburbios. Esta persona se querellaba de que los niños de Newark atacan con piedras los trenes conmutadores. Añadía que a estos niños debe recordársele que sus familias son sustentadas por el ciudadano suburbano que paga impuestos, mediante varios programas de bienestar público y social.

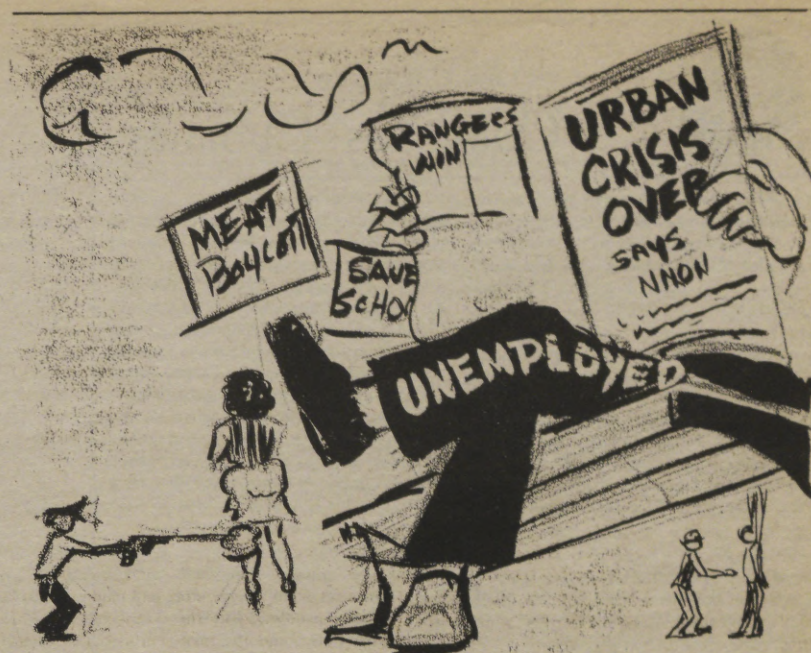
No aplaudimos el que se tiren piedras, pero tampoco podemos respetar la actitud estrecha y ofensiva de la carta de este buen señor. Tememos que él haya expresado una actitud que está tomando impulso en los más altos niveles del gobierno. La actitud detrás de muchos de los amenazantes cortes en los programas federales.

Nuestro amigo viajante parece no tener simpatía por la ciudad. No ha querido ponerse a pensar en el por qué esos niños no tienen nada mejor que hacer, que el lanzar piedras. No ha querido preocuparse por el tipo de viviendas y escuelas en que esos niños se ven atrapados. No ha querido oír las razones por las cuales las familias de esos niños no pueden mudarse a los pueblos suburbanos como el suyo. No, este buen señor está cansado de pagar dinero a la ciudad y ver que aún continúan los problemas.

Tal parece que éste es el sentido detrás de muchas de las palabras rebuscadas que nos llegan de la Casa Blanca y de algunos sectores del Congreso en estos días. Esos altos oficiales están ya cansados de preocuparse por la crisis urbana — tan cansados, que quieren pretender que ya se ha terminado. Prefieren demoler programas a mejorarlos. Prefieren ofrecer al pueblo consejos morales baratos, sobre cómo resolver sus problemas, en lugar de ofrecerles una ayuda verdadera.

Este endurecimiento del corazón nacional es tan trágico que hará que muchos de nosotros caigamos en la tentación de tomar una piedra y dirigirnos a la estación de ferrocarril. Pero esto no nos llevaría a ningún lugar. Lo que debemos hacer es uniros a aquellos oficiales públicos con mejor visión, y apoyarlos en su demanda de que la Nación, sirva de verdad a nuestras ciudades.

El Alcalde Gibson ya lo dijo en un mitin en Washington, "Tenemos que averiguar, de una vez por todas, si a los Estados Unidos de América les importa en realidad, el bienestar de su gente." Ha llegado la hora de saber por qué esta Nación no puede proveer una vida decente y digna a todos sus ciudadanos... y si, incluso, a esos niños que tiran piedras a los trenes que pasan por Newark.



WHO DOES HE THINK HE'S KIDDING?

Newark and Nixon's America

By TOM SKINNER

President Nixon and those who isolate him from the realities of what's happening in cities like Newark apparently still believe that the frustrations and anxieties of city dwellers can be ignored.

"The hour of crisis" for American cities has passed, Mr. Nixon told the nation in a recent State of the Union message. He also claimed that his administration has caused the urban crisis to disappear.

The President, if anything can be inferred from his message, feels the nation, through a combination of strong action and the sound judgment of many Americans, has survived the extremist elements and come through a difficult period of urban unrest as well as or better than expected. Now it's hoped that the situation will remain quiet for a long time. That is, if all concerned, especially the blacks, keep their cool and act reasonable, not rock the boat too much, and permit the moderate elements in the white community to implement needed changes.

That is, no doubt, the way millions of Americans probably see the situation, perhaps because cities have been spared the torture of civil disturbances in recent years. The quiet situation in places like Newark therefore seems encouraging to the President and many whites, although it hardly appears so to blacks and Puerto Ricans, and the poor who still suffer in the decaying central city.

Newark's top leadership agrees that the problems of this city are indicative of those afflicting all large cities in America, only here they are more pervasive.

Actually, Newark is a divided city. The world of business and commerce is concentrated in a core city area of about a mile-and-a-half-square, crowded with modern office buildings, banks, hotels, department stores and restaurants. Towering over the area is the severe white skyscraper of the Prudential Insurance Company, Newark's largest employer. It projects an image of affluence.

But what about the other Newark, a vast area of slums and abject poverty, a reeking cesspool of disease, corruption, crime, vice and human degradation? And interesting enough, the wretched side of this city starts almost at the boundaries of the ultra-modern business district, encircling and impinging on it. Figuratively speaking, the business district is a kind of island harboring white middle class affluence amid a stormy sea of black deprivation.

Newark is not a wealthy town; its population comprises about 61 per cent black and 10 per cent Spanish-speaking residents. It is a city struggling with complex and seemingly insoluble crises in housing, employment, crime and public welfare.

The city's average family income was \$8,637 in 1969. For blacks, it was \$7,564; for Puerto Ricans, \$6,310.

About 19 per cent of Newark's population comes from the South, yet the huge influx of Southerners and Puerto Ricans has not stopped the city's population from dropping because of the

flight of middle-class citizens to the suburbs. Of the 250,000 workers in the city, only one third are residents.

On work day, the rush from the city to the suburbs starts before 5 p.m., especially at the railroad stations, where throngs of commuters hurry to get out of town as they do to make work in the morning.

After sundown, however, Newark seems almost a ghost town. Restaurants and stores close early. So who's left in the central city? Well, there are about 20,000 dope addicts on the scene, looking to rip off whoever or whatever they can. They alone make Newark one of the highest crime areas in America at night.

More significant, though, is the emergence of a new class of entrepreneurs. They are people who, failing to share in the bustling private economy, seek to survive on government funds. These entrepreneurs, often trained in poverty programs, frequently indulge in exploitative practices against the poor.

Contrary to popular belief, however, what's happened in Newark and other central cities is not essentially a racial issue. Assuming that our society was free of racial inequality, the welfare rolls would perhaps still be loaded and the under- or unemployed in the same bad way. In other words, the have-nots would be on the bottom as usual. Which is only proof, of course, that, of the many things the profit motive can produce, social equality is not one.

Nevertheless, there is some reason for hope. The newly-organized Newark Economic Development Corporation, funded to study some of the city's more serious problems, takes a positive view of the situation.

"Some of the bad publicity has been overcome by the solid administration of Gibson," an official of the corporation said. "A number of inquiries have come in from a variety of businesses about locating in Newark."

"As for recovery," he added, "there is little tangible to be seen, but there are starts. It's a real test of whether a city can come back — and the money is going to have to come from outside."

Many people regard cities like Newark as colonies — areas rich in resources but invariably at the mercy of the suburbs. But the truth of the matter is that Newark's most difficult problems stem from indifference and abandonment. Indications are that there is a systematic effort to "devitalize" the central city, inhabited mostly by blacks, Puerto Ricans and the poor, whose skills are too often irrelevant to the needs of the greater society. So, they are mostly unemployed.

To be sure, the Newarks of America are foreboding examples of things to come, perhaps some indication of what our older cities can expect. However, if Mr. Nixon's claim that "the hour of crisis" has passed means the corner has been turned and the need for action is past, then he is flirting tragically with something worse than the fire next time.

TOM SKINNER, a veteran journalist, is a member of the Newark Public Information Office. He specializes in radio and television.

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NELSON A. BENEDICO

Columnas Cubanas

With great pleasure and sincere gratitude I have accepted the opportunity to write a regular column in our already popular INFORMATION. In this space, which I decided to name "Columnas Cubanas," I intend to comment periodically about our community and its activities. At the same time, we hope it will serve for orientation and assistance for my brothers and sisters and as a vehicle to expose the goals of the Cuban community to the English-speaking, and the rest of the Spanish-speaking people.

However, I have decided to dedicate a few comments to refute some of the points stated by my friend, Hilda Hidalgo, in "Grito Boricua" in the last issue of INFORMATION.

In my personal case, I am very proud to be one of many children of a large family of clerks and teachers who, as we all know, earn less than average salaries in most Latin-American countries. I had the opportunity to attend college thanks to athletic scholarships. When I first arrived in this country, I never received a penny from Cuban Refugee Act funds, and I am sure I am not the exception.

The assistance given to Cubans, as well as Puerto Ricans and all other needy persons, by the county welfare departments in New Jersey is exactly the same for everybody, except that the funds for Cubans are provided by the federal Cuban refugee program. As a result of this technicality, the Cubans are discriminated against and excluded from programs like WIN (Work Incentive), which are funded from another federal source. These training programs include only Puerto Ricans and a very small percentage of other Latin-American welfare recipients.

I also would like to comment about a comparison by Dr. Hidalgo, between what she has called the "Puerto Rican immigration" and the Cuban exile. Perhaps not all Puerto Ricans come to the United States mainland because of ideological-political-economic conflicts in their island. However, for those who have been residing in this area of the country for many years and are advocates of a political ideology different than the one existing in the "Island of Enchantment," our message is simple: We Cubans respect the right to self-determination of the people and therefore, we consider that all liberation efforts bring suffering and sacrifice for those in the battlefield. It is very easy to be a patriot 2,000 miles away, and to demand "liberation from the imperialism claws," while daily obtaining benefits, jobs and funds from that imperialism's tax monies contributed by ALL taxpayers. It is easy to "play the revolution game" while attacking and discriminating against other Latin-American brothers who defend the same principles of democracy and independence for their country, and who also pay high taxes.

Perhaps what worked for the Europeans and for the Cuban may not work for the Puerto Rican. But as long as we all speak English with a Spanish accent, our surnames are Pérez, González or Rivera, our skin is darker than that of the Anglos, and as long as we enjoy the lively atmosphere of our Latin music and culture, NOTHING WILL WORK FOR NOBODY, because, whether we were born in Cupey Alto (Puerto Rico) or Oriente (Cuba), we all will be cut by the same pair of scissors: "MADE IN U.S.A."

See you later . . . Chico!!!

NELSON A. BENEDICO, an active leader of Newark's Spanish-speaking community, is a native of Cuba and the new President of the Cuban-American Association of N.J. Inc. Since 1971 he has worked as an officer for the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Newark.

Con enorme placer y sincero agradecimiento, he aceptado la oportunidad que me ha sido brindada para ocupar un espacio permanente en nuestro ya popular "INFORMATION." He querido titularlo: "COLUMNAS CUBANAS" donde periódicamente habré de comentar acerca de nuestra comunidad y sus actividades. Al mismo tiempo espero poder servir de orientación y asistencia a mis hermanos desde estas páginas, dentro del modesto campo de mis conocimientos, y exponer ante la comunidad Americana e Hispana, la idiosincracia, objetivos y fines futuros de los Cubanos de Newark y del Estado de Nueva Jersey en general.

Sin embargo, he dedicado dedicar algunos comentarios de mi primer artículo para refutar algunos de los puntos publicados por mi amiga Hilda Hidalgo en "Grito Boricua" edición del mes pasado.

La ayuda que se brinda tanto a cubanos, como a Puertorriqueños, como a todo el que la necesite, por los Departamentos de Asistencia Pública (Welfare) de los condados en Nueva Jersey, es exactamente la misma para todos, con la única excepción que los fondos para ayuda a los Cubanos provienen del Programa de Cubanos Refugiados del Gobierno Federal, por cuya tecnicidad, los Cubanos son a diario excluidos y discriminados de participar o recibir beneficios de programas como WIN (Work Incentive Program), reciben fondos de otra fuente federal, y que incluyen única y exclusivamente Puertorriqueños, cuando de hispanos se trata, con excepción de muy contados centro y sur-americanos que reciben asistencia pública (Welfare).

A que no se puede comparar lo que la Doctora Hidalgo ha llamado la inmigración Puertorriqueña con el exilio Cubano, sólo tengo un comentario. Quizás no todos los Boricuas vienen a los Estados Unidos, debido a conflictos ideológico-político-económicos de su isla; pero para aquel por ciento que lleva residiendo en esta parte de los Estados Unidos por varios años, y que aboga por una ideología y una política distinta a la que hoy mantiene la Isla del Encanto, nuestro mensaje es bien sencillo: "Nosotros los Cubanos, respetamos el derecho a libre determinación de los pueblos, y por tanto, consideramos que toda liberación, trae aparejada una lucha colmada de sacrificios y sufrimientos en el campo de batalla. Porque es muy fácil hacer patria a 2,000 millas de distancia, y demandar "liberación de las garras" de un país, del cual, a diario, extraemos sus beneficios y utilizamos sus fondos provenientes del pago de impuestos de TODOS, para "jugar a la revolución", mientras atacamos y discriminamos en varios niveles y sectores a otros hermanos hispano-americanos, que defienden los mismos principios de democracia e independencia hacia su patria, y quienes también pagan altos impuestos.

Lo que funcionó para el Europeo y para el Cubano, quizás no funcione para el Boricua; pero mientras ambos hablemos Inglés con acento Hispano, nuestros apellidos sean Pérez, González y Rivera, nuestra piel sea un poco más oscura que la de los anglos, y nos guste disfrutar bulliciosamente de la cultura y los ritmos latinos, nada trabajará para nadie, porque aunque hayamos nacido en Cupey Alto o en Oriente, todos, desgraciadamente, seremos cortados por la misma tijera: "MADE IN U.S.A."

Y hasta la próxima... chico!

NELSON A. BENEDICO, líder activo de la comunidad hispana de Newark, nació en Cuba, fué recientemente electo Presidente de la Asociación Cubano-Americana de Nueva Jersey Inc. Desde 1971 trabaja como oficial de la Comisión de Igualdad de Oportunidades de Empleo de los Estados Unidos en la ciudad de Newark.

READ/LEA INFORMATION

HILDA HIDALGO

¡Grito Boricua!



"Soy Boricua, mi amor es Puerto Rico"
(Del Poema-Canción, "La Terruca")

"I am Boricua, my love is Puerto Rico"
- from the poem-song, "La Terruca"

Hispano-parlante, Latino, Hispano, "Portorrio", Puertorriqueños, Boricuas, "Spics..." son nombres usados para identificar a los inmigrantes Puertorriqueños... A los Puertorriqueños que nacieron en el continente, y a aquellos que representan la primera, la segunda y la tercera generación en el continente. Estos diferentes nombres transmiten sentimientos y actitudes diferentes, dependiendo de quién los use y del enfoque que se dé a los mismos.

Esta experiencia de que se "le pongan mote" o se "cambie el nombre" no es única de los puertorriqueños, puesto que ya la han sufrido anteriormente otros inmigrantes. Voy a darles realce, porque es significativo para nosotros los Puertorriqueños, de una manera especial. Esto podría ayudar a otros a entenderlos. Inclusive, podría ayudar a algunos de nosotros a entendernos a nosotros mismos.

Cuando los Americanos nos llaman Hispano-Parlantes, reflejan una actitud que anula nuestra unidad. Este nombre ignora muchas de las cosas que somos, con excepción hecha del idioma Español, el cual usamos como vehículo principal de comunicación.

El término "Hispano-Parlante", es una manifestación idiomática que aclara que las personalidades, la cultura, los problemas y las condiciones de TODOS los grupos del continente donde se habla español, son uno y los mismos. Sin embargo, existen diferencias de fondo entre Puertorriqueños, Chicanos, Cubanos, Argentinos, Españoles, Venezolanos, etc. Algunas de estas diferencias ya han sido discutidas en mis anteriores columnas.

"Negros y Puertorriqueños": En muy raras ocasiones somos nombrados por otros como Puertorriqueños, a menos que el nombre vaya precedido por "Negros y ..." Otra vez, al amontonarnos, la implicación es una negación de la unidad de los Puertorriqueños. En la práctica, el término "Negros y Puertorriqueños" está usado más que todo en referencia a intervenciones programativas que proponen "tratar" con los problemas confrontados por estas dos minorías. La experiencia indica que en realidad, tales atentos han fallado por no reconocer las diferencias entre los dos grupos, resultando por ende, en no servir a los Puertorriqueños de manera significativa y adecuada.

He observado repetidamente que los negros, a menudo, usan el término "Negros y Puertorriqueños" para legitimizar su esfuerzo durante la recaudación de fondos para programas o, en las facetas electorales de las campañas políticas. Mientras no se hable de repartición de beneficios o fondos ("pie") estamos juntos; pero cuando los premios están disponibles, los Puertorriqueños reciben sólo migajas como limosna.

Una y otra vez, las campañas contra la pobreza, los programas de Ciudades Modelos, y las campañas electorales, han demostrado cuánta verdad hay en esta fuerte crítica. Personalmente, deploro esta estado de cosas, ya que creo que una asociación con sentido, puede resultar beneficiosa para los dos grupos minoritarios, y debe ser trabajada.

Esta sociedad podría existir sólo si ambos socios entienden y respetan sus diferencias, sin luchar por absorber o diluir la identidad del otro. Tan pronto como los Puertorriqueños experimenten más resultados negativos de su alianza o coalición con los Negros, la grieta se ampliará más y se hará imposible de cruzar.

Continuará en la próxima edición

Spanish-speaking, Latins, Hispanos, "Portorrio", Puerto Ricans, Boricuas, Spics... all are used to identify immigrants who are Puerto Ricans... Puerto Ricans born on the mainland, and those representing first, second, third generations on the mainland. The different names convey different feelings and attitudes, depending on who is using them and the context in which they are used.

While the Puerto Rican experience in "name calling" as "name changing" is not unique, it has been experienced by other migrants. I will highlight it because it is significant to us Puerto Ricans in a unique way. It also could help others in understanding us. It might even help some of us understand ourselves.

A name is one of those language symbols closely tied up with identity. It is a point of reference allied to being. It is part of the ego, the concept of self.

When others call us...

Spanish-Speaking: When Americans call us Spanish-speaking they reflect an attitude that voids our uniqueness. The term Spanish-speaking ignores the many things that we are, apart from the Spanish language which we use as a principal vehicle of communication. How would Americans feel if they were referred to as "English-speaking"?

The term "Spanish-speaking" is a language manifestation of the feeling that the personalities, the culture, the problems, and the conditions of all the groups in the mainland who speak Spanish are one and the same. There are fundamental differences among Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, Cubanans, Argentinians, Spaniards, Venezuelans, etc. Some of those differences have been discussed in previous "Gritos."

"Blacks and Puerto Ricans": Seldom are we addressed by others as Puerto Ricans, unless the name is preceded by "Blacks and ..." Again, when lumped together, the implication is a denial of the uniqueness of the Puerto Ricans. In practice, the term "Blacks and Puerto Ricans" is mostly used in reference to programmatic interventions that propose to "deal" with the problems confronted by these two minorities. Experience indicates that in reality these attempts, because they fail to recognize the differences between the two groups, end up not serving the Puerto Rican in a meaningful, adequate way. The "Black and Puerto Rican" label leads to a paradox, instead of promoting an effective partnership and coalition between Blacks and Puerto Ricans, it often leads to competition for meager crumbs, reinforcing misunderstanding and conflicts.

I have repeatedly observed that often Blacks use the term "Black and Puerto Ricans" to legitimize efforts during the fund raising facet of programs or the political campaign facet of elections. While there is no actual reward ("pie"), we are together; when the rewards are available Puerto Ricans receive only token crumbs. Time after time anti-poverty, model cities, election campaigns bear out the truth of this hard criticism. Personally, I regret this state of affairs since I believe a meaningful partnership, resulting in benefits for both minorities, could and should be worked out.

This partnership could only occur if both parties understand and respect their differences and do not aim to absorb or dilute each other's identity. As Puerto Ricans experience more negative results from their alliances and coalitions with Blacks, the rift gets wider and harder to bridge.

Continued in next issue



JIM CUNDARI

Sempre Avanti

"My suburban friends could never make it at a Newark high school," boasts one Italian girl. "They'd be scared out of their wits." She is proud that, unlike students in suburban schools, she knows how to deal with black and Puerto Rican kids. With all the problems Newark kids face, cultural shock is not one of them.

Because they have to, Newark kids learn to live with one another. "Sure, we have trouble," she says, "but it helps to prepare us for the real world." The real world of white youngsters in Newark is a new and unique American experience. It has fallen to them to become the new phenomenon of the '70s — to be a white minority in a city with a black majority.

New Jersey's educational system makes all Newark youngsters expendable: Poor materials, inadequate facilities, overcrowding, split sessions, reading levels consistently below the national average, absenteeism markedly above. But whites bear the added burden of being WHITE. They take the full brunt of the black anger directed at white America. Children of carpenters, factory workers, laborers, their fathers never owned slaves or businesses which discriminated against blacks.

Yet, it's these kids, walking the same corridor with blacks, attending the same classes, who bear the burden for America's long years of denying blacks the amenities in our society. Whatever hostilities blacks have toward America get directed at these minority white kids, because they're there, they're a minority, and they're vulnerable — just as blacks in Newark were vulnerable when they were the minority.

Of the 14,000 students in the Newark public high schools, only 2,000 are white. Most of the schools have a majority black population doing the same things to whites that whites did to blacks when whites were in the majority. The dances are for blacks; so are the cafeterias and most of the teams. The situation of a decade ago has been transformed. Today, the whites get shut out.

When college recruiters visit a Newark high school, the public address system invites all the "brothers and sisters" to attend. "When they say 'brothers and sisters,' you know they're not including me," one white senior complains. In this respect, blacks are acting very American. The majority rules.

"It's hard enough making ends meet at home," one sophomore says. "And it doesn't help when you go to school and the blacks make you feel as though you were their enemy. All I want is to be left alone."

"It's not as bad as it used to be," says another white student. "Now that the blacks have control of the Board of Education and the school governments, they don't blame us so much for their problems. Some of them realize that we have the same problems also."

But America has not yet realized it, or if we have, we have chosen to ignore it. White America, which has written off the blacks for generations, is now prepared to write off another victim in our society — the urban white ethnic minority. The urban white ethnic minority is the new invisible man in America. In Newark, whites are only 28 per cent of the population. And of all the kids graduating from Newark's public high schools, the white kid is last in acceptance into college.

In recent years, the federal government and state institutions of higher learning instituted special recruitment programs, career counseling and financial aid programs for minority students. But they have not yet begun to consider the "new minority."

Unfortunately, white kids in Newark don't understand the historical oppression which blacks have suffered in America. White kids have their own problems. On top of that, educational system confuses city whites with their suburban counterparts.

The white youngsters become bitter, reactionary. Not understanding that it is the system which has failed to meet their needs, they blame the only individuals they can see — their black and Puerto Rican classmates. They see "them" getting the attention. No matter how minimal or ineffective the results, at least the black and Puerto Rican kids are being attended to. The white kid instinctively knows that no one is concerned with his problems.

As usual, the system has turned victims against each other and continues to play them off against each other while real solutions remain clouded and lie dormant.

GUEST EDITORIAL

On the Wrong Track

The following editorial was broadcast recently on WNBC-TV, Channel 4, New York:

There are five bankrupt railroads with property in the City of Newark. They are not paying their property taxes to the city — and are now in hock to the city for more than one million dollars. Yet the City of Newark must pay \$260,000 of these taxes to Essex County, whether it collects them from the railroad or not.

That \$260,000 may not seem like much to a financially sound municipality, but to a city on the verge of bankruptcy it's costly. Worse yet, the bankrupt railroad properties are a double liability to the city because they require a heavy amount of police and fire protection.

Since the City of Newark cannot collect property taxes from the bankrupt railroads, Essex County should be enjoined from collecting them from the city of Newark. That's only fair. And if the Essex County Tax Board cannot achieve that result, the New Jersey Legislature will have to do it for them.

NATHAN HEARD

Think About It



I had a friend who told me that he is as appalled by the concept of black racism as he is by white racism. He, who is black, would hate to live under black racism as much as he hates living under white racism. He is an educated man — but he is also a fool. His statements attest to this fact.

He is, in effect, merely saying that he reveres and has complete trust in the white man; he is a modern Uncle Tom who excuses and rationalizes white acts and attitudes which are detrimental to blacks by equating a stark reality (white racism) with an unfulfilled idea (black racism). I don't think he really knows the meaning of racism. Is it the acts and attitudes manifested by whites against a minority of blacks? Or is it the simple reaction to these things manifested by rebellious blacks who burn, yell loud and loot stores? My friend would have me believe that the black rebellion against centuries of white racism which is taking place now is the same (because of its rhetoric) as white action-packed racism. So it really isn't difficult to call him an educated fool. Disillusionment with the American Dream, and especially the European-American version of it, is not racism by any factual standards.

Stokely Carmichael and Imamu Baraka are not racists. They don't want white people killed simply because they have white skins; what they do want is to kill a system of life and government which has robbed, raped and killed a world of black people. That that system is maintained by white people who think winning wars makes them biologically superior beings is of no heavy consequence... it, and they, must be rendered powerless. In the United States there is no such thing as "black racism" in the sense that there is white racism. It is too early in history for this. Black racism has not had the chance nor the time to grow into a recognizable racial entity (if it ever will). And racism has an indispensable factor: Power. In all lands power has determined if there be a racist system. Black Americans do not possess physical or political power: they are not on the top of the heap.

Racism is, furthermore, an act of omission as well as commission — and the black man has never been able to omit the white man from any phase of his life. The white presence is an over-conscious and unconscious thing that no black man can get around, from the cradle to the grave. On the other hand, however, large segments of the white society have been able to live their lives as though no black Americans existed, for blacks as fellow

citizens — and even fellow humans — were easily removed from the white conscious and conscience, much in the way a lion in the zoo is removed: a distant thought and much more distant threat.

The most gentle, kind-hearted white person in America is probably racist — not because he commits an act of overt racism, but because he has omitted a humane reaction to inhumane actions and attitudes which are racist. He has committed no racist acts but he has not been able to defeat his own racist attitudes. It is racist not to vigorously oppose racism by one's deeds; it is racist not to question why so few blacks hold places of distinction in government or industry; it is racist not to question why blacks must have separate fraternities, be they in schools, trade unions or the medical profession; it is racist not to wonder why so many black people were gunned down during the rebellions of the black city slums when they weren't attacking the police, while students in Paris, who were attacking their police, suffered the grand total of one death. The invasion of the Czechoslovakia by 5 nations didn't result in as many deaths.

No one need convince me that had the looters (and the innocents) in the U.S. been white and attacking the police to boot (as seen in miniature at the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1968) resultant deaths would have been nowhere near what it was for black men, women and children. As a black man I need no other confirmation than the fact of the racism I know exists in America. A racist, moreover, will easily satisfy himself that the saving of property and protection from "sniper fire" were the main reasons for killing blacks. He will have to believe this because of his racist nature, for even it needs some sort of justification.

But my negro friend, who wouldn't want to live under black racism, finds it quite feasible (though often uncomfortable) to live under white racism: He'd rather be morally right than supremely powerful, I suppose. He parrots his white liberal friends by insisting that one is as bad as the other when in fact he only knows of one. This is like saying that all men are exactly the same, and that one reacts to prosperity in the same manner as the other by which he is denying a great American precept: individualism. And since we're all the same, we might as well keep the white racism because black racism be no different from it. How far wrong, how deeply distorted is he!

Continued in next issue.



BARBARA TAYLOR

Thoughts of a black woman

During the past few years, we have renamed our race and defined and praised our Blackness. Now is the time, perhaps past time, to really talk about love. It's about time for something good to be said about God's first human creation — MAN!!!

There is nothing wrong with being career-minded and, at the same time, loving and cherishing your man. I'll admit that some men make loving and cherishing a very hard row to hoe; but then there are some who make it very easy.

When a man is really handling his end, we as women should praise him and not condemn. You as his woman should try to keep a happy disposition, be attractive and responsive to his touch, and plan special occasions that include only yourself and him — your man.

Look around you. Look at how miserly we all tend to be with our affection — doling it out on a "you-do-something-nice-for-me, I'll-do-something-nice-for-you" level, while at the same time afraid to reach out to another human being because "maybe you'll get hurt." So by not reaching, we remain a little lonely and a little more hungry for affection.

We continue to become so busy analyzing where someone is coming from, that we fail to understand what it is he is really trying to give. It's

all about being lucky enough to find a man who is good for you, and not giving a damn what 'folk' think about him.

Your man is indeed your sex object. He needs to be cared for in the same ways; just as a baby is cared for. Satisfy his wants and needs that are within your power, laugh at his jokes, tell him you love him and show him too. Loving a man is a beautiful experience provided, of course, he loves you in return.

Your man should be treasured like a rare gem because, if you should lose him, he would certainly be very hard to replace. In fact, you may never find another one like him.

So, for those of you who have a good man whom you care for, let him know it; and for however long your good things lasts, feel proud of his love. Yet be humble enough to thank whatever God you believe in that love came to you. Always remember that many sisters have never been touched.

It is to those of you who are not afraid to reach out; those who wish to fill your cup; those who can admit how important your Black Man really is, it is to you that I dedicate this column. LET THERE BE LOVE

We welcome letters from our readers, and we'll publish as many as we can each month. You can write about anything you want to, but please try to keep your letter short and to the point.

Any letter which we receive in Spanish will be translated into English and published in both languages.

Please print or type your letter, and include your name and address.

Send your letter to INFORMATION Newspaper, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102

Le damos la bienvenida a las cartas de nuestros lectores, y prometemos publicar algunas de ellas cada mes. Usted puede escribirnos sobre cualquier tema, pero por favor, trate de mantener su carta corta y al punto.

Aquellas cartas que se reciben en Español serán traducidas al Inglés y publicadas en ambos idiomas.

Por favor escribanos en letra tipo imprenta o a máquina, e incluya su nombre y dirección. Envíe sus cartas al Periódico INFORMACIÓN, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N. J. 07102

WHAT WE CAN DO

Newark Young People Tell How to Improve Our Neighborhoods

On these two pages are more of the outstanding essays written by Newark young people on the theme, "What We Can Do to Improve Our Neighborhood."

The essays were submitted for the recent contest sponsored by the Kenneth A. Gibson Civic Association and INFORMATION. The winners were announced in our last issue.

All the essays that received honorable mention are printed here in full.



More
Police
Protection

Improvement in our neighborhood is needed badly. Many houses have been torn down, boarded up, and the lots are used for garbage dumps. The people are not very involved in this community.

One of the main improvements can be to have the community get involved in the problems of the neighborhood. This will not be easy, since many of the people in the community are working. If the majority of the people get together and find out when most of them are off, we then can form a governing body to help the community. This group then can have committees to make sure that each individual keeps his property up, cleans his gutters regularly. We may form a committee to make semi-annual or annual reports on the conditions of their neighborhood to the city officials. We also may have committees to contact landlords of buildings in our neighborhood, to make sure they keep their property in good condition.

Another improvement that can be made is the school. In our neighborhood school we should have more adequate administration and teachers. The students could use guidance counselors to help them with their problems, school problems and home problems.

Teenagers in the community need a place to go, to play records, to give dances, to just hang around. A teenage recreation center should be built to give teenagers something to do and keep them off the streets. Basketball, baseball or any sport teams can be formed. Teenagers can play against other streets or communities. Teenagers can help the communities by getting involved.

A teenage street patrol can be founded. This way, teenagers on the streets are a help, not a hindrance.

Playground facilities should be provided for smaller children. Playgrounds can be made out of empty lots where houses have been torn down. The playground should have swings, sliding boards, etc. It should be large enough to hold a small baseball diamond for small children. A suggestion for these are the areas that will not be used for the highways.

Drug rehabilitation should be improved. Programs should be formed for the people in the community, so that they may spot drug addicts and pushers. Training programs should include programs to help the parents of addicts to approach them. An extra facility is a drug rehabilitation center in every neighborhood.

Police force actions could be improved immensely. Police should get to the scene quicker than they do now. In many cases I have known of police who have not showed up for hours after. There should be police cars patrolling streets at all times. There should be policemen patrolling the neighborhood on foot instead of in the cars only.

Road conditions in our neighborhood are in need of improvements badly. The potholes in the streets should be fixed. For safety on the roads there should be stop signs at every intersection. Traffic lights should be fixed immediately.

Sanitation should be strictly enforced. The streets should be swept regularly. In the winter, when it snows, snow should be shoveled up immediately on every street. Owners of homes should be urged to pick up garbage in front of their homes. Dogs, if walked, should be curbed. Stray dogs should be picked up and taken to a pound. These stray dogs carry many fatal diseases and germs. They also help make more garbage on the streets. Garbage collectors should pick up garbage that they spill.

If the neighborhood has walks in the middle of the street, the neighbors should not allow children to throw garbage in the street. If children do so, trash is in this area and the community should have it cleaned up.

Each individual should do his best to help improve our neighborhood. Each person should see that his family helps to clean his neighborhood. The community must get involved with each other in order to help each other.

JO ANN GRAVES, 17
31 Yates Ave.
Arts High — Grade 12
HONORABLE MENTION

The first step we should take in improving our neighborhood is the step to see that unity prevails. Once there is unity in the neighborhood, a strong block organization should be established to represent the neighborhood and present, if necessary, our grievances to the responsible officials of the City of Newark.

Everyone should be urged to join such an organization. In this way, everyone can take pride in working for the community, and all can reap the rewards of such a cooperative effort.

One problem of the community which must be abolished is apathy. Those who belong to the block organization should try to persuade their neighbors, and their teenage sons and daughters, to attend meetings.

In this way, the organization will not only become strong with increasing support, but will also give young adults a chance to contribute new ideas and a chance to do something constructive for their community.

A beautification program must be established to handle fallen trees and abandoned cars. Also a cleanup day should be twice a week. On this day garbage should be picked up, and the street and sidewalk swept.

A safety squad composed of neighbors could patrol the neighborhood to report crimes and drug peddlers. It should be noted also that many of Newark's crimes would decrease if brighter lights were put on the streets and every neighbor would turn on his porch lights at dusk.

JACQUELINE BUTTERFIELD, 16
130 South 13th St.
Arts High — Grade 11
HONORABLE MENTION

In our neighborhood, the problem is not enough recreation for the youths and teens. Vailsburg Park and Speedway Playground do not provide any recreation for the youth at all. The only thing that Vailsburg Park offers to the youth, besides the swings, is a basketball court with no supervision. Speedway Playground was the provided for our amusement, but the city is building a new school in the playground now. The only other places for our fun are in the streets.

Our parents complain about the lack of schools and overcrowdedness in our schools. They have complained so much in this part of the Vailsburg area that the city is putting up a new school, and it's being built right in the middle of our source of recreation, the playground. We are happy that a new school is being built, but why put it in our playground?

We miss the kickball games, basketball and all the other means of recreation that we had. Then the people start complaining about the children running wild in the streets, but where else can we play?

It's probably too late to do anything about the new school being built in Speedway Playground, because it is almost completed. But if the city could provide another source of recreation, such as in Bradley Court and in Vailsburg Park, with proper supervision, we the youth and our parents would be very grateful.

DEBORAH ALISA DANCY, 15
17 Gladstone Ave.
Arts High — Grade 10
HONORABLE MENTION

Vacant lots are a big problem in many neighborhoods of Newark. Vacant lots which are owned by the city of Newark should be occupied by housing developments or public schools.

Public schools in the place of vacant lots would help to better my neighborhood. There would then be less over-crowding in our schools resulting in better education. With better education, there would then be less unemployment. With less unemployment, there would be less and more money in our community. People would have more respect for themselves. They would have more respect for their neighborhood, and for each other. Therefore there would be more respect for their city.

Low-rise housing developments in place of vacant lots also would improve my neighborhood. Such housing would lessen mugging activities, because the streets would have better lighting. Statistics show that most muggings occur in poorly lit areas and that muggings decrease in well-lit areas.

For every housing development that houses many children, who would overcrowd existing schools, a new school should be built. Funds for these buildings can be obtained from federal sources. Instead of using tax money to build highways, some of this income could be used to better house and educate the people of Newark. A daily per cent of the money collected in New Jersey for the lottery should be used to build low-rise housing developments and additional public schools.

Fewer vacant lots, housing developments, better lighting and more public schools would bring about a lot of progress and respect in my neighborhood, helping not only my immediate environment, but our entire city to achieve peace and prosperity.

BENITA NESBITT, 14
66 Scheerer Ave.
Shabazz High — Grade 10
HONORABLE MENTION



Clean our streets.



Get rid of abandoned cars.

That is not an easy job nor is it a job that can be done alone. To clean up a neighborhood would require that each man, woman and child clean up his or her backyard! Put garbage in its rightful place. Make fixtures and repairs where needed. Just because it rains, don't be afraid to sweep in front of your house. Dust has a way of getting on the ground too. Curb your dog.

Landlords, do your jobs properly. Fix those heaters, leaky faucets. Plaster those halls. I bet your house is fixed properly, so do something for mankind. "Fix a building today." Let that be your slogan.

You young people, get off those streets. Don't always look for something wrong to do! Plant a tree, mow a lawn, rake some leaves. Just don't sit there getting high, getting drunk, threatening the white man. If you must loiter and you insist upon not doing anything else, don't do it here. We're trying to improve our neighborhood. That's how I would improve my neighborhood, with the help of others, because one can't do it alone.

BERATHENIS KEMP, 20
1086 Broad Street
Education Center — Grade 12
HONORABLE MENTION



Get rid of abandoned houses, clean up dirty lots.

In order to improve our neighborhoods we need unity. Without cooperation from our neighbors, the desire to better our environment is useless. It is necessary to have true leaders. They must have time, patience and, most important of all, take pride in what they're doing.

As far as cleanliness is concerned city sanitation is necessary. Instead of garbage pickups and street sanitizing once a week, it should be done two or even three times a week, especially where there is an overabundance of children. Garbage cans should be on each corner to avoid some of the littering.

The crime rate in Newark has increased largely. More cops should be put on the streets, and more carefully screened when applying for a job. A curfew law should be enforced stating "no loitering after 11 if you have no destination."

To prevent the wearing down of facilities which is blamed on carelessness, only three and four-story homes should be constructed. When two buildings



Places
For
Teenagers
To Go

Before I try to reproach my neighbors, I must be somewhat perfect myself. It wouldn't be fair for me to talk about making my neighborhood better if I'm not doing my part.

First, I could keep my house together, and help my neighbors whenever they need help. Clean my house regularly, and keep it exterminated from all pests.

Then I would talk to the neighbors, and try to get the block associations back in action. When I've gotten in contact with the neighbors, we'd have a serious discussion about our neighborhood problems. We'd do everything in our power to make our neighborhood the best.

First we would get rid of the pushers, junkies and prostitutes. Rid the abandoned cars, garbage, and all other waste materials. Have all the homes and especially the apartment buildings exterminated and checked against rodents, such as rats, etc. All the children would be given a place to play, so they won't break windows and play upon the parked cars. Also, we'd get the children together to go on educational trips, and picnics.

These are the things that we together can do to better our neighborhood. This is not fantasizing or anything of that nature, I know that this can be a reality.

GRISELDA MITCHELL, 15
121 Mapes Ave.
Arts High — Grade 10
HONORABLE MENTION

contain 500 people and there are two or three games, then quite naturally they will wear down.

To keep children from being mischievous because they have nothing to do, more constructive programs should be held in the playgrounds and more equipment and games should be there also.

Parent-and-children relationship plays a large role in improving our neighborhoods. Take pride in your children; teach them at home what is wrong and what is right. Don't force them to have to learn it in the street.

When the older generation is no longer able to carry on, children have to take over where they left off. But if their parents left it a ruin, then the whole project may as well have been considered a waste of time. Carelessness and not being aware of what is wrong will become self-perpetuating.

SHIRLEY ALMEIDA, 17
311 Goldsmith Ave.
West Side High — Grade 12
HONORABLE MENTION

In my neighborhood our main problem is drugs, and resulting from our drug situation comes crime; for in order for the drug addict to maintain his habit, he must steal from his friends and neighbors, and from drugs and crime comes filth, and filth is the result of people not caring what their streets look like since, a lot of their neighbors use drugs and steal, and have become parasites of the city.

As you can see, one problem sets off the next problem, but what set off the main problem? Some people say people do it for kicks; others say, to forget the environment and filth in which they live. But if it is because of their environment, we are living inside a boom containing a continuous chain reaction of problems.

In order to stop this chain reaction, we must set up a barrier that will stop drugs, therefore cutting down on crime, which in turn would give the people the incentive to want to make their neighborhood a decent place to live in. But all of this will take a long time. And since it will take a long time, we should start now. But how do we start?

We start by getting the pushers off the street. We know who they are but most

of us are afraid to do anything about them, or just don't care. Many young persons may call it informing, but how else can we get rid of the worst germ that ever invaded the world? This may not result in a complete cleanup of the neighborhood, but it's a start.

A solution to getting the streets and neighborhood clean and keeping them that way would be to form a board or committee of responsible persons that would lead the fight to clean the streets. This committee would have the power to fine people who did not keep the outside of their house clean. But in order for this plan to work, the committee must have the cooperation of the city, which would form a special board in City Hall which would handle the cases of those persons that refuse to clean their property or pay their fines.

The amount of money to be paid shouldn't be more than \$15, which should be put in that community's treasury to be used for improvements in that community.

SHEILA S. PORTER, 17
49 N. 13th St.
Arts High — Grade 12
HONORABLE MENTION



Get rid of dope.

First, I would like to give my opinion on the summer jobs that the city sponsored for the teenagers this summer. I think that the city wasted its money on this project. The jobs that they appointed to these teens were not jobs; they were just something to do for the summer. Either the city doesn't know how to run a city or they don't care. Mostly they don't care, because if they had any sense, then they would have thought up many more constructive jobs than they created.

There's a lot of things in Newark that need to be done. For instance, the city could have given all these teenagers brooms and shovels, for they could clean up their neighborhood and beautify the whole of Newark. You could have adults supervising these youngsters. The city would be giving out money for a worthy cause. This would at least teach them some kind of responsibility. They can give out gardening materials, for they can grow grass and maybe flowers. Instead of seeing just dirt and land where just broken bottles lay, you can replace these types of areas with grass, so that even the low-income people could at least come home to a beautiful site, so that they can have some hope of doing better for themselves.

But all we need is cooperation between everyone possible.

LeFERRELL VanDIVER, 16
37 Irving Place
Arts High — Grade 11
HONORABLE MENTION



More recreation facilities.



IN CASE OF FIRE: The Newark Museum's quarterly magazine, *The Museum*, "has devoted an entire issue to a pictorial history of The Newark Fire Department. There are paintings of old horse-drawn pumpers of the 19th century, and photos of big blazes of recent decades, all with detailed captions. Copies are available at \$1 each from the museum, 43 Washington St., Newark, N. J. 07102.

STREET SCENES: The Department of Recreation and Parks is making plans for supervised play streets throughout the city this summer. Any group interested in having a play street in its neighborhood can get in touch with Leonard Chavis, superintendent, or Lonnie Wright, assistant, at City Hall, 733-6454.

SEASONAL STEW: Visitors to Branch Brook Park can mix their seasons this month. They can view the 2,000 flowering cherry trees, one of the most spectacular signs of spring's arrival. But the visitors can still go skating on the rink, which will be open every day but Thursday until April 28.

LADIES' ENTRANCE: The U.S. Department of Labor has asked for a Federal Court order to restrain Dwyer's Elbow Room, 456 Broad Street., from future violations of the Equal Pay Act. The tavern, operated by Edward Dwyer, is accused of failing to pay equal wages to male and female employees.

POLICY-MAKERS: Both the federal and state governments now have special burglary and robbery insurance programs in New Jersey for residents and businessmen. Information and applications are available from insurance agents. The federal plan is serviced by Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., 494 Broad St., and the state program is overseen by the N.J. Insurance Underwriting Assn., 744 Broad St.

LET'S SHAPE UP HERE: The Newark YM-YWCA has added courses in yoga and judo to its adult leisure learning program. The yoga course is taught by Pat Cicalese, formerly of Union College, and judo by Milt Campbell, a brown belt and director of a Newark youth center. Further information: Irene L. Novak, 624-8900, ext. 205.

NEW LEASE ON LIFE: The former Temple B'nai Abraham at Clinton Avenue and S. 10th Street has been extensively refurbished as the new national headquarters of the Deliverance Evangelistic movement headed by Apostle Arturo Skinner. In addition to a 4,000-seat sanctuary, the temple's facilities include a chapel, meeting and classrooms, radio-television and recording studios, a gym, swimming pool, dining hall and bookstore.

RAIN CHECK: The Newark City Council has approved a payment of \$85 to Noah Lynch of 111 Lincoln St. for damage to his car, which was struck by falling debris from the pedestrian overpass between Penn Station and the Gateway office building. The mishap occurred while the fire department was pumping water to test the watertightness of the walkway.

MORE THE MERRIER: The new Gateway II office building at McCarter Highway and Market Street is the biggest in the state — and it's almost a city in itself. Some 3,800 employees of Western Electric Co. work in the 18-story building. They design and lay out facilities for Bell Telephone companies in New Jersey, New York and New England.

NO SALE: Samuel Miller, director of the Newark Museum, has angrily denied a rumor published in New York Magazine that his institution might be closed and its collections sold to save city funds. "Nothing could be further from the truth," he said, and city officials denied any plans to shutter the museum.

DELAYED BROADCAST: A Federal Communications Commission hearing on a challenge to the license of WHBI, an FM radio station, has been postponed to June 12. The station is licensed to Newark but located in New York. It emphasizes ethnic programs.

BACK TO BLACK: The Board of Education's Department of Elementary Education recently held its fourth annual workshop on "Teaching Black Studies in the Elementary Schools" at Camden Street School. Dr. Edward Pfeffer, acting superintendent, said such studies are essential for Newark teachers and children.

ON THE ROAD: The Mount Carmel Guild of the Archdiocese of Newark is developing a mobile unit that will evaluate and treat pre-school children in Newark for hearing, vision and speech defects, and emotional problems. The project will serve children aged 18 months to 5 years. Coordinator is Carletta Aston.

COUNTING THE CROWDS: The latest analysis of census data shows there's more breathing room in Newark than in two adjoining towns. Newark has 15,821 people per square mile, which puts it behind East Orange (18,648) and Irvington (21,240) in density. Newark's congested areas are offset by unpopulated airport, seaport, meadowland, commercial and urban renewal areas.

TEAM WORK: After losing five players because of poor grades in the previous season, Essex County Basketball Coach Cleo Hill began helping players with school work and checking on their grades and attendance. As a result, ineligibilities were eliminated and the team chalked up a 25-7 season — almost the reverse of the previous year, when there were 7 wins and 20 losses.



Members of the 75th recruit class of the Newark Police Department take the oath as patrolmen at City Hall ceremony, after 17 weeks of training. There were 31 in class.

Miembros de la clase No. 75 de reclutas de la Policía son juramentados como patrulleros durante una ceremonia en la Alcaldía, después de 17 semanas de entrenamiento.

Bright Picture on CATV

By TOM SKINNER

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and Council President Louis Turco set the stage for the development of a cable television system in Newark recently by recommending that Teleprompter Corp. be awarded a franchise.

Pending final approval by the council, Teleprompter is expected to start construction of the system within six months, and complete at least half of it in 18 months. Teleprompter has agreed to conduct a minority training program to equip inexperienced workers to handle jobs in the construction and operation of the system.

The establishment of a new City Bureau of Telecommunications has been proposed to regulate the system. A maximum rate of \$6 per month will be charged each subscriber, but an installation fee of \$9.95 will be waived during the first month of service in the city. All fees and charges will be regulated by the City. Newark is expected to receive 5 per cent of the basic subscriber

revenues and 2 per cent of any advertising income.

Teleprompter's Newark nine-member board of directors will include three members appointed by the mayor, subject to the advice and consent of the City Council.

The system, when completed, will provide Newark residents with 30 to 60 channels for local programming if necessary. Additional channels for government and educational use, as well as studio facilities for the public, are also planned.

Experts agree CATV or the "third wire," as it is sometimes called, will be as common as the telephone and electric wire on the American scene in the next five years. At the moment, there are some serious questions to be resolved.

The question of CATV control, for example, is a crucial issue at this point. To what extent should the cable industry be controlled? What level of government should exercise control over the new and growing technology?

Perhaps the most important

decision to be made by local government officials is the choice of ownership. Actually, it's a matter of deciding whether the cable system will be privately or publicly owned. Municipal ownership is apparently preferred in many cities.

In Newark, however, the traditional franchising of a private, profit-making corporation has been accepted. Such an approach requires considerable flexibility in the franchising process.

Ideally, the duty of local government should be mainly to control the growth of cable television in the public interest. Lacking such control, the cable industry is likely to become more concerned about reaping the greatest profit at the expense of the public.

A cursory glance at the document detailing the franchise agreement between Newark and Teleprompter indicates Corporation Counsel William H. Walls, assisted by the Office of Newark Studies and Washington attorney Steven Rivkin, has done a good job of negotiating.

Can Newark Kids See Stars?

Gary Swagin believes the sky is the limit for Newark young people — and he just wishes more of them would take a good look at it.

Swagin is director of the planetarium at the Newark Museum, and he's concerned that most of the boys and girls who use the center come from outside the city.

The planetarium presents regular sky shows on its dome, with special lighting and sound effects. It also operates an observatory and satellite tracking station, and provides special classes for young people.

But even though Newark schools are always given priority, few of them arrange class visits to the planetarium, Swagin says. Many local class visits have been booked and then cancelled by the schools, he adds.

A recent children's art contest on "Man in Space" drew more than 200 entries — but only one from Newark. There was a flood of entries from Belleville, West Orange, and other suburbs.

The one Newark entrant, Wallace Harrison, 11, of Newton Street School, received honorable mention for his



This drawing of man on moon by Wallace Harrison of Newton St. School won honorable mention in Newark Museum art contest.

drawing of a man on the moon.

"We want more Newark participation," says Swagin, who grew up in Newark himself. "I'd like to see more people in the inner city participate."

He hopes the planetarium can lure more city youngsters in the near future with the \$250,000 worth of space flight

Este dibujo del hombre en la luna de Wallas Harrison de la Escuela de la Calle Newton obtuvo mención honorable en el concurso de arte del Museo,

equipment it recently received from ABC television.

With all this equipment, Swagin explains, children will be able to play astronaut in realistic settings.

For now, he's just hoping some Newark teachers and their pupils — some of whom might be future scientists — will call the planetarium at 733-6622 to find out what wonders it can show them.

Answer: So They'll Match Those New Fire Engines!

Question: Who ever heard of a YELLOW fire engine?

Answer: More and more people in Newark.

Newark recently bought six new fire engines that are a bright lime yellow. They're already helping to put out fires around the city.

And along the way, they're startling many people who thought there was some law that all fire engines have to be red.

Fire Director John Caulfield and Fire Chief Joseph Redden say the fact that fire engines have always been red is no reason they always should be. Indeed, they say there are good reasons why the engines should be almost any color but red.

The bright yellow fire engines are the most striking signs yet of the new image if one of the city's most basic - but most taken-for-granted-services.

"One of the raps against the fire department is that we're tradition-bound," concedes Chief Redden. And Director Caulfield adds: "We're looking into things we never looked at before."

While changing old attitudes and methods, the department has been quietly replacing much of its equipment. In just three years nearly half the city's fire engines and trucks have been replaced. Most of the remaining equipment is due for retirement in the next five years.

An eight-year program, begun in 1970, involves 48 new pieces of apparatus at a total cost of \$2.9 million.

Until recently, and in spite of a workload that has doubled in the last 10 years, the department tried to make do with what it had. It wasn't unusual for a fire engine to serve for a quarter-century, even though some fire companies answer 10 or more alarms every day of the year.

There are still a couple hook-and-ladder trucks from the late 1940s on active duty. But Caulfield and Redden hope that, within a year, there won't be a fire engine in the city that was built before 1962.

That's all well and good, you say, but why should the new equipment be yellow?

Well, Caulfield and Redden say studies show red is one of the least visible colors in the spectrum, especially at night. And visibility is important for

equipment rolling through narrow, crowded streets.

Yellow, on the other hand, is second only to white in visibility -- and it is distinctive enough so fire trucks won't be confused with other vehicles.

In addition, the officials learned red is a provocative color -- hence the term "seeing red" -- and it can arouse strong feelings. "One thing we don't need to do is incite people," says Caulfield.

From now on all new fire

normal crew of five men.

This means none of the men will have to hang on the back of the engine and risk bad weather, accidents, or possible attack by a hostile citizen.

The city has 25 engine companies (including 10 with two engines each), 12 hook-and-ladder trucks, a fireboat, and tactical and rescue squads. In addition, five fully loaded engines are kept in reserve for breakdowns.

Each new engine is expected

the city administration and the City Council.

The department is also planning to build a new training center and fireboat station on the Passaic River just east of Penn Station, and rehabilitate most of the city's firehouses -- all but one of which were built before World War II.

Caulfield offers reassurances some traditions will be kept, even with the new yellow trucks. They'll still have the familiar bells and sirens.



Newark's six new yellow fire engines are inspected by Mayor Gibson and fire officials at the Center Street dock.

Las seis nuevas maquinas de bomberos amarillas de Newark, son inspeccionadas por el Alcalde Gibson y oficiales del cuerpo de bomberos.

equipment will be yellow. Older trucks will be repainted to match. Even fire alarm boxes will become yellow.

But these new engines have more than color to talk about. All have power steering and automatic transmissions -- and enclosed cabs that can carry a

to save the city \$1,672 in operating costs per year, according to figures from the city garage.

In spite of the city's financial squeeze and the lack of federal or state aid for firefighting equipment, the department's program has the full backing of

But if someone comes up with a better way to announce the arrival of a fire engine? Well, don't take any bets on what a Newark fire engine of the future will sound like.

Empty Building Fires Reduced

The city's drive on abandoned buildings may be paying off at last.

The Newark Fire Department reports the number of fires in vacant structures dropped by about 40 per cent last year, to the lowest level in three years.

In 1971 there were 1,135 fires in empty buildings -- and all-time record. But last year the number of such fires was down to 704.

Fires in vacant buildings declined in 1972 even though the number of total fires climbed to a new record of 9,791.

Officials say the figures reflect stepped-up efforts to tear down abandoned buildings, with the help of demolition crews of Public Employment Program (PEP) workers.

Most Alarming Areas

If you live in or near the Columbus Homes, you may think you hear a lot of sirens.

You're right. And the Newark Fire Department has figures to prove it.

Fire officials say more alarms were turned in last year from the census tract that includes Columbus Homes and Colonnade Apartments than from any other area of the city.

According to a district-by-district study, the Columbus Homes area had by far the most alarms (633) and the most false alarms (168) last year.

The area, however, was not among the top 10 sections in

actual fires. The worst area for blazes last year was around Broadway and North Broad St., between 2nd and 4th avenues. Few of the fires in the Broadway area resulted in more than one alarm.

The figures compiled by Deputy Chief James O'Beirne's planning and research division show that alarms and fires are not concentrated in the Central Ward, as many people believe. Of the 10 census areas with the most alarms, only two are in the Central Ward. The same is true for fires.

Some parts of the city -- mainly in the Ironbound, Vailsburg and Roseville -- got through 1972 without a single fire. The census tracts with the fewest alarms and the fewest false alarms last year were both in the Ironbound.



Robert Quiles, del No. 28 del Norte de la Calle 12, estudiante de fagot en el Centro Comunal de las Artes de Newark, ha obtenido una beca para continuar estudios en la Escuela Preparatoria de Musica Julliard de Nueva York y \$250 de Geraldo Rivera (WABC-TV).

Robert Quiles of 28 N. 12th St., a bassoon student at Newark Community Center of the Arts, has received a scholarship to Julliard Preparatory School of Music in New York and \$250 gift from Geraldo Rivera (WABC-TV).

City Students Making Mark at Rutgers

Nearly 75 per cent of a class of 350 freshmen in the Academic Foundations Center (Economic Opportunity Fund) program at Rutgers Newark entered this year's second semester in good academic standing. Eight qualified for the dean's list.

James Ramsey, director of the AFC, reported this freshman class has produced the highest academic ratings since Rutgers first established special entrance programs in 1969.

The AFC is the result of restructured Rutgers programs for disadvantaged students initiated last July.

Rutgers has combined the former Urban University Department (UUD) and Special Entrance Program (SEP), upgraded the caliber of entering students admitted so that all now must take a minimum six-credit load from the start, and regularized the status of the department's instructors.

"The success of this class," Ramsey said, "is due in large measure to improved counselling, improved academic programs and a decision to give students college credits for developmental course work."

A portion of the class's success must be attributed to fuller participation in AFC's summer program, an intense six-week preparatory course of both academic and cultural sections, Ramsey said.

Before acceptance in AFC, students must

satisfy state definitions for "economically and educationally disadvantaged." If accepted, students receive free tuition, free books and a stipend for living expenses.

Throughout the entire year, tutoring is available, at no cost, not only to the AFC students, but for all students at Rutgers Newark.

The summer program for 1973, scheduled to begin July 9, will prepare the freshman class for entrance in September.

Ramsey said Veterans have found that the program meets many of their needs, and many students are older persons -- sometimes homemakers who abandoned plans for further education after high school, electing instead to raise families.

The basic requirements, besides proof of family income below \$10,000, are a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, high motivation and capability to do college level work.

The eight AFC freshmen whose first semester grade averages were 1.8 or better, therefore qualifying them for the dean's list, include three Newarkers: Lucia Ponce De Leon, 9 Elliot St.; Charles Inguaggiato, 162 Ferry St., and Linda Ferguson, 18 Stuyvesant Ave.

Anyone interested in AFC should apply now for acceptance into the summer program through the Rutgers Admissions Office, 53 Washington St. (201) 648-5604.



Jodi Capasso, left, and Lynn Gialalone were grand prize winners in citywide spelling contest for sixth graders sponsored by WBGO-FM, Board of Education radio station. Jodi and Lynn are from First Avenue School.

Jodi Capasso, Izq., y Lynn Gialalone, fueron las ganadoras del concurso de deletrear para estudiantes del sexto grado de la ciudad auspiciado por WBGO-FM, la radioemisora de la Junta de Educaci3n. Jodi y Lynn son de la escuela de la Primera Avenida.

THE HONOR ROLL

At the suggestion of Charles Bell, president of the Newark Board of Education, we're happy to begin publishing the names of high school students who have made the honor roll one or more times this school year. Listed below are the 12th grade honor rolls for various high schools; next issue we'll list the 11th graders.

ARTS HIGH

HIGH HONORS: Jacquelyn Gathright, Daphne Jones, Aurelia Jones, Stuart James, Rufus Stokes.

REGULAR: Sharon Bey, Brenda Hayes, Velora Howell, Dana Rice, Etta Sample, Anne Davis, Aurelio Evaristo, Cheryl Range, Daria Shockley, Richard Willis, Deborah Carter, Wilhelmina Dawson, Margaret Blackwell, Cynthia Gardner, Anthony Hall, Michael Holmes, Janet Martin, Carolyn Ricks, Janet Williams, Lynelle Stevenson, Marilyn Shemaly, Janet Mitchell, Jacquelyn Bass, Sophia Brown, Jane Staller, Karen Weddington, Mittle Grayson, Zende Clarke, Grace DeRosa, William Knight, Beverly Wilson, Sandra Walton.

BARRINGER

Miryana Alvarez, Kathy Anania, Michael Angelo, Sandra Blanche, Eva Bethel, Laurette Boyd, Maria Bisignano, Gladys Carrasquillo, Nancy Chiega, Beverly Crawford, Autria Cross, Abigail DeLaCruz, Elizabeth DeLuca, Debra Dinverno, Janice Del Mauro, Antonio D'Alessandro, Theresa Fanstimo, Chris Friedella, Bob Freamon, Debra Galante, Linda Hamilton, Addison Hardy, Kenneth Hammon, Karen Holton, Betty Hunter, Edward Impelliale, Sheryl Jackson, Joanna Jankowski, James Key, Phyllis Kinard, Alfred Lembo, Edna Lukas, Diana Macanka, Lenise McArthur, Maria Martinez, Joseph Marcantuno, David Maraviglia, Carmen Martinez, Jerry Mellillo, Evelyn Miller, Linda Murphy, Debra O'Neill, Elizabeth Procopio, Atul Patel, Beth Phillips, Maurice Post, Rosa Pichardo, Evelyn Quiles, Gerald Radice, Angela Rossi, Mirta Rodriguez, Pablo Rodriguez, Maria Rosania, Michael Sasse, Anja Schroeder, Melenkis Sirailiea, Joyce Scamorza, Diane Sutton, Domitili Santos, Doris Vasquez, Patricia Vazzano, Margarita Velasquez, Sylvia Velez, Karen Williams, Verlan Woods, Velma Ward, Mary Zirpoli.

VAILSBURG HIGH

SUPER HONOR ROLL: William Anderson, Tania Campos, Felice Durso, Alaykumar Patel, Carol Howdane, Laura LaBracio, Janice Luth, Suzanne Nicola, Mra Gyan Wai, Mary Ann Senatore, Frederic Valentini, Aby Golstein, Andrea Young, Alzira Vieira.

REGULAR: Pat Bailey, Thomas Beers, Richard Bender, Dorothy Domashovetz, Cheryl Dublin, Denise Ware, Donnal LaCapra, Kevin Murphy, Joann Williams, Lynn Wilson, Elizabeth Ligas, Phyllis Ruglio, Maria Schpatschynskyj, Faina Wajner, Norman Peters, Geraldine Terry, Debra Tolti, Maria D'Amico, Lee Andrews, Robert Burkhardt, Leslie Dunsmuir, Wanda Badowicz, Theresa Kaska, Walter Pietranowich, Debra Langione, Judith Leblein, Patricia Pierce, Joyce Pinal.

CENTRAL HIGH

SUPERIOR: Claudia Jones
REGULAR: Donnell Bergmann, Barry Adams, Linda Wilson, James Pulliam, Ora Lee Tucker, Matti Britt, Terry Gray, Perry Gray, Frank Hooper, Ethel Brown, Craig Grier, George Knowles, Providencia Rodriguez, Darry Johnson, Vergie Brown, Allen Craig, Walter Pinlon, Walter Slade, Mary Turner, Denise Whitfield, Tina Ambers, Sylvia Bush,

WEEQUAHIC

Banita Brown, Peggy Fleming, Linda Hill, Jacqueline Keys, Patricia McLaurin, Angela Caldwell, Renee Love, Daphne Thomas, Darolyn Jones, Louis Watson, Ivy Thomas, Karen Hall, Phyllis Gardner, Althea McClendon, Janice Cherry, Michael Davis, Connie Strickland, Sylvia Bronner, Betty Lane, Joyce Williams, Geraldine Sanders, Kawana Coleman, Edith Grauer, Frank Patterson, Darryl Pruitt, Geraldine Bell, Lorraine Hardy, Dawn Houston, Woodrow Tucker, Pamela Henigan, Carolyn Herman, Antoinette Tutler, Donna Thomas, Gary Silis, Susan Kinchen, Angela Galloway, Edith Grauer.

EAST SIDE HIGH

HIGH HONORS: Susan Armentil, Marie Campanha, J. Bagdonavicius, Francine Albanese, Rose Dios, Sylvia Santiago, Rose Gonzalez, Suzanne Bergamoto, Vera Bispo, Alda Nogueiras, Lorraine Armentil, Marie Hirt, Nancy Lubanski, Sandra Nagy, Marlane Radek, Dominick Oliveira, Miguel Perez, Felismina DaSilva, Mary Gallagher, Joanne Supko, Danny Iachio.

HONORS: Edward Toman, Aylin Leonart, Jose Louro, Antonio Moreira, Mario Castellanos, Alice Sochaski, Paula Miserendino, Helen Szubski, Michael Ammiano, Mary Ann Carlino, Olga D'Egidio, Rosanne Casale, Elizabeth Murphy, Pamela Eng-Wong, Maria Carreira, Agnes O'Shea, Maria DaSilva, Sueli DeCarvalho, Rosa Ferreira, Lois Parana, Lynn Zalutko, Teresita Perez, Donna Fabricatore, Peter Uzzolino, Chris Goresch, Antonio Campos, Pedro Miraldo, Linda Clark, Pamela Catalon, Jose Pincay, Ramiro Garcia, Frances Brady, Fred Gioffree.

MALCOLM X SHABAZZ

SUPERIOR HONOR ROLL: Guy Murphy, Pauline Teel, Valerie Hazelton, Sharon Harris, Barbara Moore, Diane Edwards, Angela McLean, Lisa Kirby, Wanda Jones, Ava Caldwell, Kenneth Adams, Flettie Parker, Theresa Perry, Gloria Reeves, Lolanda Murphy, Alexis Thurman, Diana Fennell, Angela Harrison, Carol Thomas, Marvin Comick, Hester Hill.

REGULAR: Jeffrey Crawford, Cynthia Johnson, Stephen LaSure, Forrest McCloud, Darryl Mike, Ritchie Randolph, Debra Wilkie, Deborah Wright, Evelyn Brown, Eva McGugan, Denise Robinson, Joan Fludd, Karen Days, Sarah McClendon, Sabrina Timmons, Leroy Lewis, Lamont Hargraves, Rochelle Campbell, Cecil Hubbert, Cheryl Winslow, Melaine Fortney, Diane Nixon, Linda Roberson, Erwin Lawson, Linda Bailey, Denise Lee, Angelain DeWitt, Leroy Lewis, Elna Williams.

WEST SIDE HIGH

SUPER HONOR ROLL: Deborah McDougal, Jeannette Tindell.
REGULAR: Joann Williams, Dell Dorch, Rose Freeman, Ralph Johnson, Wanda Cross, Shirlene Emerson, Lillian Dixon.

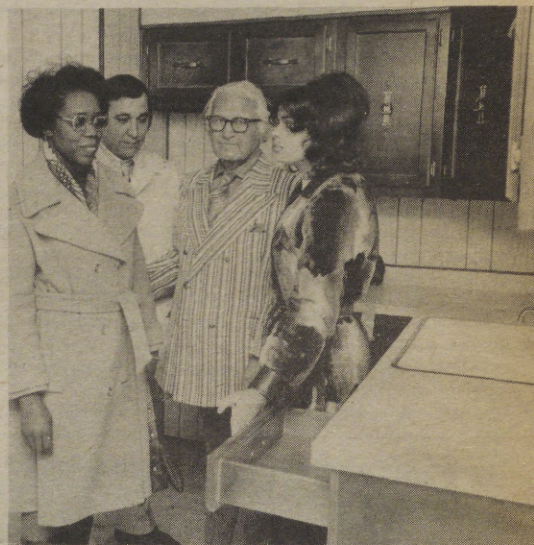
Janice Cole, Regenna Jeffrey, Ana Lawrence, Brenda Floyd, Cynthia Lane, Marion Parker, Mary Champagne, Phyllis Doster.

New Homes for Newark — by the Truckload



It takes just six hours to put together one of the new modular homes being erected on 38 sites throughout Newark. In photo above, sections of house arrive at Norwood Place and Telford St. from Continental Homes factory in Virginia. Later the same day, Mrs. Willie Williams, at right shows her new kitchen to Mrs. Magdaline Little, another home buyer; Robert R. Jordan of J.I. Kislak Mortgage Corp and Max Rettig of Greater Builders Corp. of Hillside. Houses sell for \$21,900.

Tomo solo seis horas el armar uno de los hogares modulares que se estan levantando en 38 lugares a través de Newark. En la foto superior, secciones de la vivienda llegan a Norwood Place y la Calle Telford desde la fábrica Continental Homes en Virginia. Más tarde, el mismo día, la Sra. Willie Williams, a la derecha, mostraba su nueva cocina a la Sra. Magdaline Little, quen ha comprado una vivienda igual; y a los Sres. Robert R. Jordan de la empresa J.I. Kislak Mortgage y Max Rettig de la Compañía constructora Greater Builders Corp. de Hillside. Las casas cuestan \$21,900.



NAMES in the NEWS

The Newark Human Rights Commission has added three new community relations specialists to its staff: JOSEPH SCRIMMAGER, former urban renewal assistant for the housing authority; MICHAEL BRADBURY, a Rutgers Newark graduate and former management trainee at Prudential, and HOWARD ENG, graduate of Stevens Institute and former welfare caseworker. All three were appointed from a Civil Service list. Scrimmager has also worked as an aide to ASSEMBLYMAN GEORGE RICHARDSON, D-Essex, and REV. HORACE P. SHARPER, pastor of Genesis Baptist Church and former South Ward councilman.

WALTER H. MYER has resigned as veterans coordinator of the Public Employment Program (PEP) to become assistant director of the regional veterans information and training center at Newark State College in Union. Myer, who joined PEP in late 1971, told Director ALVIN D. MOORE JR. the Newark program could take the credit for giving him "the opportunity of a lifetime, and one of the great educational experiences that I have had."

ROCCO MISURELL has been appointed director of the Education Center for Youth at 15 James St., a Board of Education school for dropouts. He replaces IRVING GOLDBERG, who directed the center since its founding nine years ago. Misurell is former chairman of the science departments at Arts and Vailsburg High schools.

The new director of the Newark Street Academy at 201 Bergen St. is CLARENCE SWANN. The program, which was begun by the Post Office, was formerly directed by EARL RITTER. Swann was one of the plaintiffs in the recent suit against City Council requirements that everyone stand during the salute to the flag and the National Anthem.

Newark College of Engineering has appointed HENRY A. MCCLOUD of Newark assistant dean of students and director of financial aid. A graduate of Central State University in Ohio and Montclair State College, he taught public school in Newark before joining the NCE counseling center staff in 1971.

Two urban agents of the Community Development Administration, MRS. IRENE SMITH of 650 S. 12th St. and MRS. MILDRED RICHARDSON of 252 Fairmount Ave., were honored recently by the Littleton Avenue Block Club for their service to the community. The award was presented by MRS. BENNIE WARD, president of the block club, in a ceremony at the Seton Hall Self-Help Center.

Traffic in Peacock Alley of the Robert Treat Hotel is picking up during the "Thirsty Thursday" afternoon cocktail hours conceived by WILLIAM MERCER, whose public relations and employment agency is in the adjoining EI Office building. Another attraction at the hotel is the BERNICE BASS "News and Views" radio broadcast each Sunday at 10 p.m. for WJNR.

Fire Director and Mrs. JOHN CAUFIELD recently welcomed home their oldest son, Army Sgt. JOHN P. CAUFIELD JR., 21, after 10 months in Vietnam. The Caufields, who have eight other children, put a big "Welcome Home" sign on the front of their Montrose Street house.

The Board of Concerned Citizens, which advises the College of Medicine and Dentistry, has organizational representatives for the new year: HAROLD ADLER, Anti-Defamation League; MAJOR DAVID A. BAXENDALE, Salvation Army; RUSSELL BINGHAM, Committee for Unified Newark; JAMES CUNDARI, North Ward Educational Center; REV. ALFONSO ROMAN, Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry, and ROLAND E. STEWART, Coalition for Penal Reform. Also on the board are eight college officials and four local residents: ERNESTINE RAMBERT, MARIA REYES, EDITH THOMAS and CARRIE WALLACE.

The new placement officer for Essex County College is PHILIP WHEELER, who formerly did training and personnel work for Sentry Insurance. He attended the University of Colorado and Fairleigh Dickinson, where he is working toward a master's degree in psychology.

THOMAS KNIGHT has been named chairman of the 12th annual brunch of the Central Ward Boys' Club, to be held Sunday, April 29, in Scott's Manor, Orange. ADELBERT W. BROWN is president of the unit at 1 Avon Ave., which serves 1,700 boys between the ages of 7 and 18.

Need a Neater Meter?

Is your water meter sick or rundown?
Well, relief is at hand, says Louis Picatello, supervisor of the city's Meter Laboratory.

Since March 1 the city's own repairmen have been installing new meters where needed. In the past, if a meter went bad, the property owner had to hire a plumber to make the replacement.

The new program has drawn some objections from plumbers, but Picatello says his 11 repairmen are fully qualified to do the work under city codes.

The owner is charged \$41.85 for installation of a new 5/8-inch meter and \$59.85 for a 1-inch meter.

In an effort to cut down thefts, the city is now using meters made entirely of plastic. They are designed so a homeowner can check for a leak anywhere in his plumbing.

There are 42,000 water meters in Newark, and Picatello expects 2,500 to be replaced in the first year of the new program.

Anyone who wants to arrange for a new meter should call the laboratory at 733-3650 or 733-3651.

THEIR DAY IN COURT

Hawthorne Ave. Students Conduct Own Trials

By MARILYN Y. GAYNOR

There is a court of equal justice run by young people at Hawthorne Avenue School.

Recently, the Hawthorne Avenue School Student Court reviewed an assault case between two eighth grade students. The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to one day of hard labor—cleaning the blackboards on the third floor of the school building.

The plaintiff filed a written complaint accusing the defendant of assault.

There were no eyewitnesses; however, there was testimony that the two had been seen together just prior to the crime.

Craig Hancock, "lawyer" for the defendant, argued that his client was a good and responsible student, and therefore, he would not have assaulted the plaintiff without a reason.

Tony Yarborough, "lawyer" for the plaintiff, questioned the accused and finally the defendant admitted his guilt.

A panel of six judges unanimously returned the verdict of guilty and the

sentence was enacted immediately following school.

Impartial thinking and active participation in the decision-making process is the biggest case for the eighth graders at Hawthorne Avenue. That is what their student court is all about.

The judges are all students and are elected monthly. They review all complaints and decide whether they warrant a trial. If a trial is necessary, a summons is sent to those named in the complaint and date is set.

Awaiting trial, defendant and plaintiff acquire "lawyers" and start compiling evidence in their behalf. Some students have become known around the school as excellent "lawyers" and are frequently sought out to represent others in court.

The court advisor, Ms. Phyllis Lerman, believes that discipline has to come from students, or else it is control. She also commented that students are harder on each other than adults would probably be.

Ms. Lerman takes the students to visit the municipal court, where they pick up valuable information about the judicial system by watching

actual cases tried.

"Experiences like this prepare students to accept more difficult challenges," Ms. Lerman said. She further noted that like a real court, the student court has had backlogs of cases, and times when no cases have been up for review. "When there are no cases for review," she said, "debates on contemporary issues are scheduled such as the legalization of marijuana (pot) and the death penalty for convicted pushers of narcotics."

Students have a free hand in making judgments. The only restriction is that punishment must be within the confines of school and Board of Education rules.

Eighth grader Kevin Henry feels the court is "hip" because a lot of people won't get suspended and the punishments help the school.

"If there are fines involved the money goes to the school's drug program or to help with the prom. Besides, kids won't be out in the street for being bad in school," said Gregory Taylor.

But one female student said that a lot of the cases were "corny".

Teachers do not appear for judgment in court; however, if they do not comply with court rules they are reprimanded by judges.

The reaction of the students was mixed but many feel the Student Court is good because it lessened the need for parents to come to school to investigate disciplinary problems, and the need for students to go before the principal.

SCHOOL TO SHUT SOON

The Prospect Hill Country Day School, a landmark in Newark's Forest Hill section, is closing permanently this June.

Founded in 1875 as a girls' finishing school, Prospect Hill is the oldest major private school in the city. In recent years it has been unable to attract enough paying students to meet its rising costs.

An assistant to Miss Dorothy Renz, the headmistress, said "we just couldn't get support from anyone. No one listened to our pleas." City residents who can afford private schools prefer those in the suburbs, she said.

The school occupies a castle-like mansion on two acres of land at 344 Mt. Prospect Ave. There are reports the property may be taken over by a North Ward group and turned into a cultural and educational center.

A few years ago the school had 150 pupils, but this year enrollment was down to 90 in kindergarten through eighth grade.

At one time the school extended through the 12th grade, but last year the upper grades were eliminated. Primarily a girls' school, Prospect Hill accepted boys in lower grades.

Parents and the 15 teachers are arranging for the children to attend other schools in the area.

Prospect Hill has served many of the wealthiest and most prominent families in Newark during the last century.



A Matter of Judgment

Audrey Ouzts, center, eighth grade student, presides at student court at Hawthorne Avenue School. Beside her are other court members.

Audrey Ouzts, al centro, estudiante del octavo grado, preside la Corte Estudiantil del plantel de la Avenida Hawthorne.

High Schools Forming Human Relations Units

Human relations councils are being formed in Newark's senior and junior high schools to help reduce tensions and promote teamwork.

The councils are being set up by the Newark Human Rights Commission and the Newark Board of Education.

According to proposed bylaws, the councils will "provide an avenue whereby students can meet together and discuss any area of concern which can affect human relations between themselves and the faculty..."

Each council will have one member for each 100 students, and the members will be elected each year by the students. Faculty and rights commission staff will serve as advisers.

The councils are expected to meet at least twice a month, or immediately in case of a crisis. A citywide meeting of all councils will be held at least twice a year.

Incorporated in the bylaws is a "Student Bill of Rights" providing for:

- "A free, decent and human education."
- Freedom of speech, press and assembly.
- Freedom of dress, except when it is dangerous or distracting to education.
- Annual distribution to all students of a list of all rules, regulations and rights.
- In cases of dismissal or suspension, a hearing by a panel of parents, faculty and students.
- The right of students to explore the cultural background of their own and other ethnic groups.

The statement of bylaws and objectives was drafted by the Human Rights Commission and approved by Theresa David, assistant superintendent in charge of secondary education.

He'll Pay City's Bills

Millard Monroe has been appointed manager of accounts payable for the city—the person in charge of paying all the city's bills.

Monroe, who formerly managed a dry goods store and pharmacy, was working in the city's grant accounting section when he was selected for the new post by Comptroller John J. Grexa.

Monroe's section of the Finance Department verifies, processes and pays all bills submitted to the city. Monroe

said his two biggest goals are to assure that all bills are paid within 30 days, and that people who do business with the city know how to get paid.

"Understanding the problems which can arise and how to avoid them will save the vendors time, and free our people from answering complaints so they can devote their time to efficient processing," said Monroe. "I also hope to provide the leadership necessary to establish high morale and pride in the Accounts Payable Section."

'Black Firsts'

Who was the first black trustee of the Newark Public Library? The first black from Newark to die in World War II? The first black captain in the Newark Fire Department? The first black Democratic chairman of the South Ward? The first black CPA in New Jersey?...

The answers to these and dozens of similar questions are found in "Black Firsts in New Jersey," a 12-page list compiled by Miss Gertrude Cahalan of the N. J. Reference Division of the Newark Public Library.

The report lists some 150 blacks who attained various positions in government, business, education, religion, the professions, labor unions, etc. It also gives dates for most of the firsts.

Copies are available free from the New Jersey room on the third floor of the main library, 5 Washington St.

And for the record, the answers to the questions at the start of the story are, in order: Rev. Homer Tucker, Archie Callahan Jr., Carroll Henderson Jr., Mrs. Johnnie Johnson and Wilbur Parker.



Barbara E. Taylor of Newark Public Information Office was a blood donor during recent campaign at City Hall.

Barbara E. Taylor, de la Oficina de Información Pública de la ciudad, fué una de las donantes de sangre en la reciente campaña de la Alcaldía.

They Bled for City

By BARBARA E. TAYLOR

Have you ever wondered who supplies the hospitals in Newark and surrounding areas with the life sustaining necessity—Blood? Well, among the many other dedicated givers are City Hall employees.

Having heard of the critical shortage of blood, they decided to hold a drive in City Hall. In Room B-21 on March 2, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., employees in City Hall did their part.

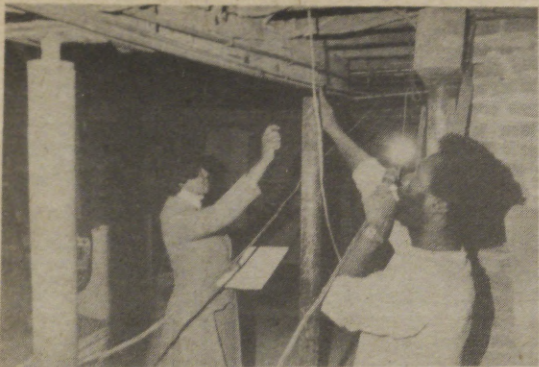
A total of 125 employees signed up for the drive. There were 84 who registered on the donation day, and 75 of them gave blood then. The others were given later appointments.

Amid the employees, who were scheduled every 15 minutes, were volunteers from the Red Cross, who served cookies and juice throughout the day to the donors.

The Salvation Army prepared lunch for the workers of the Blood Bank.

In a letter sent to all employees, Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson stated: "We need the participation and cooperation of everyone who cares. The greater the participation, the more extensive our coverage to those in need. The only way we can assure our families of a source of blood is for all of us who can, to become part of this program. Let's not continue to depend entirely on the faithful few who have donated several times. Any worthwhile program can only be successful if it has the cooperation and support of all of us."

The day was certainly a success for the employees and it is hoped the event will become an annual one.



Herman Appling shows unfinished home improvement work in his house to Mrs. Vivian McCoy of Newark's Consumer Affairs Project.

Herman Appling muestra las mejoras — aun sin terminar hechas en este hogar, a la Sra. Vivian McCoy del Proyecto de Ayuda al Consumidor.

Home Repair Gyps

Continued from page 1

completion certificates" when leaving a job. Officials state these mean only the job is finished and is not a "verification of quality."

In one such case, Herman Appling of 220 S. 12th St., contracted with Berkeley Priorities, Inc., of 1008 Clinton Ave., Irvington, to do a roofing job, complete with leaders and gutters.

Appling complained of incomplete work, and said his roof leaked and water did not flow properly through leaders and gutters. In answer to a call from Consumer Affairs, Berkeley produced an alleged completion certificate, but Appling said he hadn't signed it.

Consumer Affairs was able to show that the signature on the work certificate did not match Appling's and the roofing work was completed to the customer's satisfaction, about a month later.

State consumer officials report many cases that are filed against the contractors are not actually fraudulent under the law. A company can be completely legal in its operations and a consumer can still be left dissatisfied.

"Only in cases where there is visible evidence of intent, or where unconscionable business practices are present, can a contractor be accused of fraud," said Dominic. He and Ms. McCoy agree that consumers must be sure of what they want done before signing an agreement.

Equally important, says Dominic, is that the consumer get a guarantee from the contractor written into the agreement. He states that in most complaints brought to the state office, the consumer did not have any guarantees in the contract.

Where there is no guarantee, the finance company has an obligation through the "holder in due course" doctrine to see the work completed in accordance with the contract. However, there is no guarantee as to the promptness with which they can get results.

Take the case of Roosevelt Lowery, of 406 19th St. He

contracted with Lincoln Home Modernizers, Inc., of South Orange, on Nov. 13, 1972 to do a complete plumbing job on his three-family home at a cost of \$8,869.

Lowery charges the job was left unfinished, with pipes and fixtures exposed, the bathroom vanity sink uncompleted and parts of the baseboard heating pipe and wallboard never replaced.

Lowery's complaint was accentuated by monthly payments of \$88.69 to the N. J. Mortgage and Investment Corp., which financed the job. He was advised by the finance company and Consumer Affairs to continue making his payments in order to avoid a breach of contract, while both agencies attempt to conciliate with the contractor.

Lowery's complaint has not yet been resolved. Consumer Affairs claims attempts to reach someone at Lincoln Home Modernizers who can help have been unsuccessful.

How do you choose a good firm to do business with? Dominic says: "Contact the Chamber of Commerce and the Better Business Bureau to inquire about the standing of a prospective company." But above all, he stresses, get a guarantee.

On the other hand, Ms. McCoy feels it is "near impossible" to make a positive choice. "A company probably has done more better jobs than bad," she says, "and where one customer was satisfied, another may have really gotten a bad deal."

When a situation does require outside assistance, both officials agree that written notice of the complaint should be made to the finance company first. If the problem is not resolved there, officials recommend contacting the small claims court, where for \$2.50, a complainant may bring a business to court if the total amount in question is less than \$250.

For cases over \$250 a consumer protection agency or a private attorney should be contacted.

For further information contact:

Office of Consumer Protection
1100 Raymond Blvd., 648-3622

Better Business Bureau
671 Broad St., 643-3025

Newark Chamber of Commerce
1180 Raymond Blvd., 624-6888

Consumer Affairs Project
449 Central Ave., 481-5000

1,600 Fear Loss of Jobs

Continued from page 1

the president's determination to enact revenue sharing will "cut the heart out of community action."

"People establish turf around federal programs," says Wheeler. Taking federal dollars away, he says, will develop "conflicts" as people scrap for what's left.

Congress has allocated \$7 to \$11 billion more than the president wants to spend. By "de-obligating" funds designated for specific programs, President Nixon has shifted the money to a pool where it will be either held for reassignment, or never used at all.

Wheeler and Curtin call this "shifting funds from one existing program to another" to avoid new spending. The Neighborhood Youth Corps, for example, stands to lose almost \$3 million in federal summer funds, which last year enabled 9,000 city youth to make \$450 each over a nine-week period. Wheeler says the money those kids earned represented a "purchasing power that helped put money into the economy of Newark."

In response to demands for continuing this summer effort, President Nixon now suggests summer funds be deducted either from other manpower programs or any surplus in the Public Employment Program. This could result in taking jobs from adults to give to youth, according to Wheeler.

The freeze on manpower programs since late 1972, has

resulted in a loss of \$1,209,000 for Newark and the loss grows at \$56,100 per week as the freeze continues.

Wheeler cited the impact on the overall economy and cash flow in the business community.

Phillip Lazaro, director of the Essex County Welfare Board, says he can't project the impact of the cuts in federal programs on the welfare rolls.

Present and former welfare clients employed in programs listed for termination include 700 Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) mothers, Lazaro reports.

They include 450 ADC recipients who work in government through the Welfare Demonstration Project. Lazaro and Mayor Gibson say the program has provided dignified, meaningful jobs, and the mayor calls it a "tragic and cruel hoax" to send these workers back to the relief rolls.

Mrs. Lucille Puryear, director of the United Community Corp., asserts: "I don't believe anti-poverty programs have been a failure." Her agency stands to lose nearly 400 employees and a variety of services for 143,000 of the city's poor.

She also adds: "Almost everyone benefited from anti-poverty." She mentions \$41 million in Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) accounts that came into Newark, and the insurance companies that covered employees, as parts of the business community who will feel the cuts.

In health, the latest figure for federal funds lost is \$6,127,390 for fiscal years 73 and 74. James Buford, director of the Newark Health and Welfare Department, states that the "real cuts have come to the OEO programs."

The North Jersey Community Union lost \$825,000; the Martland Hospital Family Health Care Center, \$275,000; the Gladys Dickinson (Columbus Homes) Health Center, \$200,000, and the Home Management and Training Program, \$34,000.

Buford states that OEO will provide \$250,000 to continue the North Jersey Community Union and Martland family health care until fiscal '74; but there is still a \$1 million difference from previous allocations.

Estimating the extent of fiscal '74 cutbacks, Buford admits he's not sure of "the extent to which we can manage," but is hopeful that in July, \$54 million dollars from the State Medicaid waiver program will be available for use over a span of three years for city health services.

Perhaps the most optimistic of the directors' interviews, Buford says: "The previous categorical grants responded to national priorities, and revenue sharing is responsive to local priorities." He feels that effect of coordination of federal money at the local level is the crux of his optimism. "The Nixon administration's hard stance generates direction," he says.



Someone has used College Place, between High and Lincoln streets, as a public dumping ground. This pile of trash has been there for weeks. Scudder Homes is in background.

Alquien está usando College Place, entre las calles High y Lincoln, como basurero. El montón de desperdicios se ha ido acumulando por semanas. Al fondo, el Caserio Scudder.

City Classes

Continued from page 3

to gain acceptance of students as part of the work force. Harris noted that "some of the jobs have been quite responsive and ready to harness the talents of the students and some have not been as responsive, which might be expected, given tradition and the vested interest of bureaucracy."

"One big obstacle has been the shortage of funds. However, the program got off to a good start," said Shepherd. Other funding sources are being sought for the institute's second year of operation. The program under which it received HUD funds has been eliminated as part of the Nixon cutbacks.

Citing goals, Shepherd says the institute will probably maintain the same number of students and schools. "It's the right number to handle administratively," he says.

There has been some skepticism about whether the program is as effective as it

could be. This doubt is mainly attributed to its experimental nature.

"Most interns realize that they are the 'guinea pigs' since they are the first group to enroll," says Marsha Allen from the University of Pennsylvania. "I hope that things will get better, and possibly the first-year mistakes will be avoided with the next group of interns."

Karen Jones, student from Clark College in Atlanta, is very happy with her job assignment in Health Planning. "I am learning a lot about the problems of an urban center. They are quite different from the problems in my home town of San Antonio." However, Miss Jones expressed disappointment with all the administrative hassles that she and other interns have had to endure.

Despite all criticisms, the Institute seems to be an invaluable learning experience and, with time, will fulfill its promise.

ACLU Center Reports Cases

Some 70 civil rights cases handled by the Community Legal Action Workshop, 542 Springfield Ave., are described in the annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union of N.J.

The workshop, directed by Golden E. Johnson, handles cases involving welfare, education, employment, housing, police and the courts. Most cases are from Newark.

Many of the cases deal with violations of the 4th Amendment, which forbids illegal search and seizure, and the 14th Amendment, which guarantees due process and equal protection.

Copies of the 20-page report are available from the ACLU at 45 Academy St., Newark, N. J. 07102 (642-2084).

TELL US ABOUT IT

Call us at 623-3120 with news about your neighborhood.

Speaking Out

The Child Service Association at 284 Broadway has a speakers bureau on problems of children in Newark. Information is available from Mrs. Susan Scola at 482-0106.

ZAMBRANA

Continued from page 2

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"Using these data as a base, it is easy to understand that the solution to the problem is dependent not only on a possible change of the teachers'contractual system, or on environmental and social changes that will take years, or on an effort to procure better personal safety;

"We need money... without money we cannot do anything," says Zambrana sadly. "For example: we are supposed to build two new schools every year; yet, during the last three years, nothing has been done in this respect."

Even though I see him glancing at his watch with concern, I ask him: "How do you divide your time in order to give the required attention to each of your positions?"

"Essentially," he replies, "I do public relations and social work for The Urban Coalition and for the Board of Education. It is difficult to define which is which, because to me they both move on parallel lines."

"I must add that I get full cooperation from The Urban Coalition and its director, Mr. Gus Henningburg, who supports any effort that will result in a definite community impact."

And he says, "One of my duties with The Urban Coalition is to develop jobs, both for the Spanish and the English-speaking communities. I have managed to have 41 bilingual positions created by the Security Guard Division of the Board of Education, to be assigned to those schools with a large concentration of Spanish-speaking students. On the other hand, we've been trying to get approval to conduct the Civil Service examination in Spanish for Spanish-speaking applicants. As you can see, my role as a member of the Board of Education helps me in my many other activities."

I ask: "When will your appointment as a member of the Board end?"

"The 1st of July of this year," he answers.

"Do you have any hopes about being reappointed?"

"Let's put it this way: I do not know whether I'll be in the position to accept the post, if they offer it to me again..."

... And with an enigmatic smile, he says "¡Hasta pronto!"

enseñadas, en su gran mayoría, por jóvenes recién graduados, que no saben ni tienen la experiencia de lo que es enseñar en una ciudad tan llena de problemas socio-económicos como es Newark. Estos jóvenes maestros más bien vienen a entrenarse y adquirir el conocimiento adecuado para tratar los problemas sociales que existen en las grandes metrópolis en decadencia. Pero, una vez adquieren un poco de experiencia y se percatan de los peligros del ambiente educacional, optan por renunciar a sus cargos, para ir a enseñar a los suburbios.

Continúa diciendo el Sr. Zambrana, "La Junta de Educación de Newark invirtió el año pasado, la cantidad extraordinaria de 88 millones de dólares en salarios. Sin embargo, los niños no mejoran en lectura, no entienden matemáticas y la disciplina continúa desapareciendo.

Tomando como base estos datos, es fácil percibir que la solución al problema no está solamente en un posible cambio en el sistema de contratación de maestros, o en los cambios ambientales y sociales —que tomarían años,— o en el esfuerzo por lograr una mayor seguridad personal, sino también en un aumento de fondos para cumplir con las múltiples mejoras de facilidades y revisión del sistema de enseñanza existente. "Hace falta dinero... sin dinero no se puede hacer nada," replica tristemente el Sr. Zambrana. "Se supone que se construyan dos escuelas anualmente, y desde hace tres años no se ha hecho nada al respecto."

Aunque nuestro entrevistado mira disimuladamente su reloj, le pregunto: ¿Cómo divide su tiempo para prestar la debida atención a cada una de sus posiciones?

"Esencialmente hago relaciones públicas y trabajo social desde Urban Coalition y como Miembro de la Junta de Educación. Es difícil definir cuál es cuál, ya que para mí, una y otra caminan en un mismo paralelo."

Y continúa diciendo, "Una de mis funciones con la Coalición Urbana es desarrollar empleos, tanto en la comunidad hispana como en la americana. He conseguido, por ejemplo, que se creen 41 posiciones bilingües en el Servicio de Seguridad de la Junta de Educación, para asignarlas a las escuelas a donde haya gran concentración de estudiantes hispanos. En la misma forma se ha luchado por conseguir que los Exámenes de Servicio Civil para los solicitantes a estas posiciones se hagan en Español. Como ves, el ser Comisionado de la Junta de Educación, facilita mi labor en muchas de mis otras actividades."

Le pregunto, ¿Cuándo termina su nombramiento como Comisionado de la Junta de Educación?

"El 1ro. de Julio de 1973," me responde.

¿Hay esperanzas de ser reelegido para tal posición?

"Vamos a decirlo de esta manera: No sé si estaré en condiciones de aceptar el puesto, si se ofreciera la oportunidad de ser reelecto."



Instructor Leonardo Pizzolo, (right) looks on while Tony Perez, Director of Focus, briefs the students of a new class on High School Equivalency, at the center's main office at 469 Broad Street.

FOCUS

Viene de la pag. 1

impresionante si consideramos que Newark cuenta con una población hispana de 60,000 personas, (45,000 Puertorriqueños, 10,000 Cubanos y 5,000 de otras nacionalidades).

Para tener una mejor idea del impacto y de la variedad de servicios de esta Agencia, es necesario estudiar sus servicios al presente.

En el campo de educación y entrenamiento, F.O.C.U.S. no solo ofrece orientación, consejos y contactos de estudio y becas al estudiante hispano con miras universitarias, sino que ofrece clases de Inglés.

En seis años F.O.C.U.S. ha ofrecido servicios de empleo a 13,992 personas, casi un 50 por ciento del total de personas que asistieron al centro en esos seis años. De éstos, un 60 por ciento de los casos son referidos a un trabajo concreto.

Los servicios de Salud de la agencia también son muy conocidos. Mayormente éstos se hacen en colaboración con el Hospital Martland, Mount Carmel Guild y otras agencias.

El Sr. Tony Pérez, Director del Programa, nos dice sobre los servicios de orientación sobre Bienestar Público que, "el problema de personas hispanas dependiendo de 'Welfare,' no es tan crítico y exagerado como lo han pintado. De los 27,936 casos atendidos por F.O.C.U.S. en estos seis años, sólo 2,929 fueron casos de Welfare. Lo cual indica que los hispanos no son los 'vividores' que han querido hacer creer."

FOCUS

Continued from page 1

Cubans and 5,000 of other nationalities).

To get a better idea of the impact and the variety of services offered by FOCUS (Field Orientation Center for Underprivileged Spanish), let's look at what it does.

FOCUS services include educational and vocational counseling and referral; English classes on different levels; family planning and health campaigns in cooperation with other agencies; Civil Service, consumer and secretarial courses; assistance in finding jobs, training and housing.

Talking about welfare services, Antonio Perez, director of FOCUS, says: "The problem with Spanish-speaking people

El Instructor Leonardo Pizzolo, a la derecha, observa mientras Antonio Pérez, Director de Focus, habla a los estudiantes de un curso sobre Equivalencia de Escuela Superior, en las oficinas centrales de la agencia, en el 469 de la Calle Broad.

Un promedio de 200 casos legales son atendidos anualmente por F.O.C.U.S. entre otras muchas actividades que incluyen programas de Recreo, Transportación de Verano para niños (en los cuales, unas 8,900 personas participaron el pasado año solamente), Programas de Navidad (en los cuales unos 2,000 niños reciben regalos anualmente), desarrollo deportivo de la juventud, un festival comunal hispano anual, servicios de referimiento para entrenamiento a organizaciones tales como TEAM, Public Service Career, etc.

Nos dice el Sr. Pérez, "Todos estos servicios quedarán reducidos a prácticamente la mitad a partir del 31 de Junio, debido a los cortes en fondos federales; y nuestra empleomanía limitada a cinco o seis personas. Al presente F.O.C.U.S. funciona con un total de \$141,858. De este dinero, \$48,858 le llegan mediante fondos de O.E.O. (Oficina de Oportunidades Económicas), \$62,000 del Departamento de Asuntos Comunales de Nueva Jersey y unos \$31,000 de ayuda del sector público; (la Fundación Victoria, la Fundación Schuman, la Cámara de Comercio de Newark y el Fondo Comunal de la Ciudad de Nueva York.) El total del dinero que estamos recibiendo hasta ahora, ni siquiera da para servir proporcionalmente a los 60,000 hispanos que viven en la ciudad. Esta personas pagan impuestos como todos, y la proporción de servicios recibidos a impuestos pagados es risible. Del dinero operacional de estos fondos federales y del Departamento de

Asuntos Comunales de F.O.C.U.S., tocaría a \$2 por persona."

Continúa diciendo el Sr. Pérez, "Lo lamentable es que prácticamente no hay otro programa como F.O.C.U.S. ofreciendo esta variedad de servicios bajo un mismo techo al hispano en Newark."

"Ni el Programa de Ciudades Modelo, ni la Administración de Desarrollo Commual (CDA), ni el Programa de Planned Variations, han hecho nada por la comunidad hispana. ... Y no me refiero a servicios generales para todo el mundo, hablo específicamente de programas dirigidos a solucionar las necesidades de la comunidad hispana. El dinero se ha desperdiciado o distribuido para satisfacer otras minorías. A los hispanos no nos han dado ni un programa."

"He tenido que llamar a una reunión de emergencia de la Directiva de F.O.C.U.S. para diseñar un programa de recaudación de fondos que nos ayude a sobrevivir, porque está visto que las coaliciones con otros grupos minoritarios no funcionan; ya que a la postre, cuando reparten bienes, ni las migajas nos tocan! Los hispanos tenemos que depender de nosotros mismos si queremos echar 'pa lante,' y hasta que nos demos cuenta de ello, y nos unamos de verdad, no vamos a sacar los pies del plato."

"En Paterson, Jersey City, Hoboken, Elizabeth y en todo pueblo donde haya comunidad hispana grande y funcione el Programa de Ciudades Modelos, HAY ayuda para los hispanos.... ¿QUE PASA CON NEWARK?"

depending on welfare is not as critical and exaggerated as they had painted it. Of the 27,936 cases seen by FOCUS these past six years, only 2,929 were welfare cases. This indicates that Spanish-speaking people are not the 'parasites' that we have been led to believe they are. An average of 200 legal cases are seen at FOCUS every year. Other activities include recreation and transportation summer programs for children (only last year, 8,900 participated), a Christmas program which brings toys to 2,000 children annually, sports and youth development program, a yearly Spanish community festival, a program of referral for students to city organizations such as TEAM, Public Service Careers, etc."

Perez says, "all these services will be reduced to practically half as of the 30th of June, due to the cuts in federal funds; and our personnel limited to five or six persons. "Until now FOCUS has been working with a capital budget of \$141,858. Of this, \$48,858 is funded by O.E.O. (Office of Economical Opportunity), \$62,000 by the N.J. Department of Community Affairs and \$31,000 by other public sources, such as the Victoria Foundation, the Schuman Foundation, the Newark Chamber of Commerce and the Community Fund of the City of New York.

Perez continued: "Deplorably, there is practically no other program like FOCUS working and offering such a variety of services under one roof to the Spanish-speaking person in Newark. ... City programs such as Model Cities, Community Development Administration (CDA), and

Planned Variations have done nothing in this respect. I am not talking about general programs: I am talking about the programs aimed specifically to solve the needs of the Spanish-speaking community. The money has been wasted or distributed to satisfy other minorities and we have not received one single program."

"I had to call an emergency meeting of the board of directors of FOCUS to plan a fund-raising campaign that will enable us to survive. It is obvious, that not even coalitions with other minority groups work for us, because in the end, when the pie is cut, we don't even get the crumbs. We will have to depend on ourselves, if we want to get ahead. And it won't be until we wake up to this fact, and truly unite, that we will begin to get our fair share."

Mini-Noticias

CAMPANA DE RELACIONES COMUNALES
DEL NUEVO DIRECTOR DE LA POLICIA

En un esfuerzo por conseguir mayor integración comunal y asistencia a las reuniones del Concilio de la Policía, y para enfatizar su interés porque la ciudadanía le visite en sus oficinas, para exponerles sus puntos de vista, querellas y otras observaciones, el recién nombrado Director de la Policía, Sr. Edward Lee Kerr, ha lanzado una intensa campaña de prensa, radio y televisión. El Director espera que las próximas reuniones del Concilio Municipal de la Policía, que hasta ahora han sido, o predominantemente blancas o predominantemente negras, tengan una mayor integración de personas de diferentes raíces étnicas y ofrezcan una mejor oportunidad para discutir los problemas comunes, cara a cara.

Las puertas de la oficina del Director, localizadas en Franklin Street, detrás de la Alcaldía, estarán abiertas en Sábados alternados para admitir a aquellas personas que tengan querellas.

PLAN DE CALLES DE RECREO EN NEWARK

El Departamento de Parques y Recreos supervisará un plan para establecer Calles de Recreo en cada uno de los cinco barrios de Newark este próximo Verano. Cualquier persona interesada, puede escribir o dirigirse al Departamento de Parques y Recreos, Alcaldía de Newark, 920 Broad Street.

NUEVO PLAN DE SALUD POR DISTRITOS

El Departamento de Salud y Bienestar Público ha anunciado el desarrollo de un reciente plan de salud para los distritos de la ciudad.

El plan dividirá los servicios de salud en cuatro distritos, estableciendo y aceptando así límites comunales, y condicionando los servicios y facilidades de salud disponibles, de acuerdo a las necesidades de las personas y la comunidad de cada distrito.

DESCUBREN IRREGULARIDADES EN CORRECTURIA DE IMPUESTOS

Mejoras en los procedimientos internos de la Oficina Municipal de la Colecturía de Impuestos, han sacado a relucir un número de discrepancias que están siendo corregidas al presente. Como resultado, un Colector de Renta Municipal ha sido suspendido, pendiente a una vista del Servicio Civil para despedirle, y el caso ha sido referido al Fiscal del Condado.

Se ha sabido que el Colector de Renta mencionado, nunca remitió a las autoridades, rentas que había cobrado por viviendas, que debido a embargos preventivos por deudas a los impuestos a la propiedad donde los apartamentos están localizados, pertenecían a la ciudad.

NELA: UNA OPERA PUERTORRIQUEÑA

NELA, una adaptación operática de la novela de Benito Pérez Galdos, será presentada por la Puerto Rico Opera Company, con el apoyo de la Administración de Parques, Recreos y Asuntos Culturales de la ciudad de Nueva York próximamente.

NELA, ha sido escrita por el joven compositor Puertorriqueño Manuel Gonzalez; será protagonizada por la diva Puertorriqueña Graciela Rivera, y dirigida por el laureado actor Puertorriqueño José Ferrer, quien ha aceptado también desempeñar el rol de padre en el mismo.

Se dice que Marisol Malaret, Miss Universo 1970, tendrá uno de los roles en el mismo y que se están haciendo gestiones para conseguir que el Bajo Puertorriqueño Justino Díaz se una al reparto. El personal protagonista de Pablo, el ciego, a quien Nela sirve de lazarillo, estará a cargo del joven tenor Puertorriqueño Rafael Le Bron.

STAY TUNED IN...

On Television...

"Ken Gibson: Newark and Reality"

The mayor interviews various guests about their efforts to improve the city. The half-hour program is seen every Sunday at 11 p.m. on WOR-TV (Channel 9) and every other Saturday at 5:30 p.m. on WNJU-TV (Channel 47).

On Radio...

"The Mayor's Report"

Guests from city government and the community talk about current programs and developments. The program is carried by eight metropolitan stations, including:

WBGO-FM (88.3) —Monday, 9:30 a.m.; Wednesday 11:15 a.m.; Thursday, 8:45 a.m.; Friday, 12:30 p.m.
WNJR (1430) —Wednesday, 9:05 p.m.
WWRL (1600) —Tuesday, 6:30 p.m.
WVNJ (620) —Sunday, 10 a.m.
WWDJ (970) —Sunday, 6:30 or 10 a.m.
WHBI-FM (105.9) —Thursday, 5:30 p.m.

The program is also carried at various times on WSOU-FM (89.5) and WBLN-FM (107.5).

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

All community groups are invited to send us notices of meetings, shows, games, trips, exhibits, etc. Please send them by the 15th of each month before publication to INFORMATION Newspaper, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102. There is no charge for any listing.

Compiled by ALESIA RAINES

SATURDAY, April 14

"New York Interpreted" — exhibition opens at Newark Museum, 12-5 p.m. weekdays & 1-5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays.
Family program, Animals from Turtle Back Zoo — 2:00 p.m., Newark Public Library.
CDA Block Club — 572 Orange St., 6:30 p.m.
Film "Requiem for a faith" 3 p.m., Newark Museum.

SUNDAY, April 15

Palm Sunday.
Deadline for filing federal income tax returns.
Concert by Donald Mathis, tenor, Newark Museum, 3 p.m.
Crispus Attucks Day Parade. Broad St., 1:00 p.m.

MONDAY, April 16

CDA Block Club — 572 Orange St., 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 17

Art & Music Department concert, 3:15 p.m., Newark Museum.
First day of Passover.
Concert by the Rutgers Newark String Trio. Newark Public Library, 3:15 p.m.
CDA Block Clubs — 251 S. 10th St., 7 p.m.; 486 S. 16th St. and 50 Blum St., 7:30 p.m.
Rutgers Newark University Choral in concert featuring Faure's "Requiem" and works of Nagel and Beethoven, sponsored by NCAS Music Dept. 8:30 p.m. Sacred Heart Cathedral, 6th and Ridge Sts. Free.

WEDNESDAY, April 18

Mohammed's birthday — Islamic holiday.
City Council meeting, City Hall, 8 p.m.
Film on job opportunities in jazz presented by television personality Gil Noble, sponsored by NCAS Music Department, 3:10 p.m. Rm. 220 Smith Hall, 101 Washington Street.
"Cavalleria Rusticana" in English translation presented by NCAS Italian Club, 12 noon and 7 p.m., Robeson Campus Center, 350 High Street.

THURSDAY, April 19

Spring vacation begins for public schools.
CDA District Assembly, 598 S. 11th St., 7:30 p.m. CDA Block Clubs — 309 S. 9th St., 7 p.m.
New Jersey Percussion Ensemble with guest artist Harvey Sollberger and David Saperstein, composers, and Fred Sherry, cellist, sponsored by NCAS Music Dept., 3:15 p.m., Robeson Campus Center, 350 High St.

FRIDAY, April 20

Good Friday, Legal Holiday.
CDA Block Club — 511 S. 16th St., 7:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 21

CDA Block Club, 405 S. 12th St., 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 22

Easter Sunday.

MONDAY, April 23

CDA Block Club, 116 S. 15th St., 7:30 p.m.
School holiday program — Mineral workshop, planetarium show, electricity demonstration, Newark Museum, 1-2:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 24

Board of Education meeting, Mount Vernon School, 142 Mt. Vernon Place, 8 p.m.
Concert by Blake Instrumental Ensemble. Sacred Heart Cathedral, 8:30 p.m.
CDA District Assembly, 13th Avenue School, 7 p.m.
School holiday program, Newark Museum, 1-2:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 25

CDA District Assembly — 296 16th Ave., 7:30 p.m.; Block Clubs — Camden St. School, 7 p.m.

480 S. 20th St., and 572 Orange St., 7:30 p.m.

Junior Museum Festival, "A Day in Tibet," Newark Museum, 2-4 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 26

Mid-Day Movie, "The Patent Leather Kid," 12:05 p.m., Newark Museum.
CDA District Assembly, 13th Avenue School, 7:30 p.m.; CDA Block Clubs, 121 S. 7th St., and Mt. Sinai Baptist Church, 7:30 p.m.
Junior Museum Festival, 2-4 p.m.
Lecture, "Tibetan Sojourn — 8 p.m., Newark Museum.

FRIDAY, April 27

CDA District Assemblies, 300 S. Orange Ave and Presbyterian Hospital, 7:30 p.m.; CDA Block Clubs, 161 Littleton Ave., 7 p.m. 159 S. 9th St., 7:30 p.m.; 300 S. Orange Ave., 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 28

CDA Block Club, 435 S. 14th St., 5 p.m.
Film "The cutting Expeditions to Southern & Central Tibet. 2 p.m. Newark Museum.

Invitamos a todas las agencias y grupos comunales a enviarnos noticias de sus reuniones, espectáculos, juegos, viajes, exhibiciones, etc. Toda información al respecto debe llegarnos antes del 15 del mes, y ser dirigida al Periódico INFORMACION, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102.

Compilada por MONICA ROJAS

SABADO, Abril 14

Inauguración de la Exhibición "Nueva York Interpretada—" Días de semana de 12 m.d. a 5 p.m., Domingos y días feriados de 1 a 5 p.m. — Museo de Newark.
Departamento de Niños, Programa de Familia, presenta Animales del Zoológico Turtle Back — Museo de Newark—2 p.m.
Reunión del Club de Cuadra —572 Calle Orange—6 p.m.
Película "Requiem por una Fe—" Museo de Newark, 3 p.m.

DOMINGO, Abril 15

Domingo de Ramos. Último día para enviar por correo la Planilla de Impuestos Federales.
Comienza exhibición del Arte de estudiantes Puertorriqueños de Essex County auspiciada por ASPIRA, la cual se extenderá hasta Mayo 20 de 1973 — Museo de Newark —2 p.m.
Desfile del Día Chrispus Attucks —Broad St.—1 p.m.

LUNES, Abril 16

Reunión del Club de Cuadra —572 Calle Orange —6 p.m.

MARTES, Abril 17

Primer Día de la Pascua Hebrea. Recital del Coro "The Blake Ensemble" —Catedral del Sagrado Corazón, Clifton y 6a.Avenidas—8:30 p.m.
Concierto del Departamento de Artes y Música —Museo de Newark —3:15 p.m.
Concierto por el Trío de Cuerdas de la Universidad de Rutgers en Newark. Biblioteca Pública —3:15 p.m.
Reunión del Club de Cuadra, 251 Sur Calle 10 a las 7 p.m. —486 Sur Calle 16 y 50 Calle Blum a las 7:30 p.m.
Concierto de la Masa coral de la Universidad Rutgers, presentando "Requiem de Faure" y Obras de Nagel and Beethoven, auspiciado por el Dep. de Música del Colegio de Artes y Ciencias de Rutgers

SUNDAY, April 29

Central Ward Boys' Club 12th Annual Bruncy —Scott's Manor, 180 Main St., Orange, 1 p.m.
CDA Block Clubs, 296 16th Ave., 4 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Film "The Cutting Expeditions to Southern & Central Tibet" 2 p.m.

MONDAY, April 30

Schools reopen after Easter Vacation.

TUESDAY, May 1

Opera Theater of N.J. presents Verdi's "Otello." Symphony Hall, 1020 Brd. St., 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 2

City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 3

Pan American Circus opens at Branch Brook Ice Rink. Shows Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 10 a.m., 1:15 p.m. and 4:15 p.m.
Testimonial dinner for Arthur S. Jones, director of TEAM, Robert Treat Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

¿ QUE PASA ?

—Catedral del Sagrado Corazón, Clifton y 6a Avenidas —8:30 p.m. — Entrada gratis.

MIÉRCOLES, Abril 18

Día de fiesta islámico — Cumpleaños de Mohammed.
Reunión del Consejo Municipal — Alcaldía — 7 p.m.
Película de Oportunidades de Trabajo en Jazz, presentada por Televisión. Estrella Gil Noble. Auspiciada por el Dep. de Música del Colegio de Artes y Ciencias de Newark — Salón 220, Smith Hall, 101 Warren St. —3:10 p.m.
Presentación de "Cavalleria Rusticana," en traducción al inglés de la Opera presentada por el Colegio de Artes y Ciencias de Rutgers. Salón para Fines Múltiples, Centro de Estudiantes Robeson, 350 High St. — 12 m.d. a 7 p.m.

JUEVES, Abril 19

Comienzan vacaciones de Primavera para las Escuelas Públicas. Asamblea de Distrito del Club de Cuadra — 598 Sur Calle II —7:30 p.m.
Reunión del Club de Cuadra — 309 Sur Calle 9a — 7 p.m.
New Jersey Percussion Ensemble interpreta Obras de Varese, Davidovsky, Saperstein, Dill Sung Oak, Cowell y Spberger con los artistas invitados Harvey Sollberg y David Saperstein, compositores, y el celista Fred Sherry, auspiciado por el Dep. de Música del Colegio de Artes y Música de Rutgers —Salón para Fines Múltiples, Centro de Estudiantes Robeson, 350 High St. —3:15 p.m.

VIERNES, Abril 20

Viernes Santo. Día feriado legal. Reunión del Club de Cuadra — 511 Sur Calle 16 a las 7:30 p.m.

SABADO, Abril 21

Reunión del Club de Cuadra — 405 Sur Calle 12 — 4 p.m.

LUNES, Abril 23

Reunión del Club de Cuadra — 116 Sur Calle 15 — 7:30 p.m.

MARTES, Abril 24

Asamblea de Distrito de la Administración de Desarrollo Comunal, Escuela de la Avenida 13 — 7:00 p.m.
Reunión de la Junta de Educación. Escuela Mount Vernon, 142 Mt. Vernon Place — 8 p.m.

INFORMATION
45 BRANFORD PLACE
NEWARK, N.J. 07102

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